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DID M'KINLEY USE LEE TO EXCUSE HIS DALLYING?

Delay in the Message Has Made Stronger the Demands of the War Party.

PRESIDENT IS CRITICISED

Consul's Telegram Reached White House in Response to Message Sent.

HELD A DAY BY ADMINISTRATION

Europe Knew the Much Looked for State Paper Would Not Go to Congress a Day Before It Was Known in Washington.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, April 7.—(Special.)—The nigger in that woodpile showed his head today. His appearance was not at all unexpected. The disclosure has, however, made no change in the situation beyond emphasizing the fact that the president acted in bad faith toward congress yesterday when he attempted to throw the whole burden of the responsibility for the delay upon the shoulders of Fitzhugh Lee. There was another reason for delay.

This fact became apparent this morning, and when it did it created the greatest indignation in congress. On all sides there has been heard nothing but criticism.

Instead of allaying the feeling for war the president's action has simply accentuated that feeling.

Nobody believes that Lee was in any sense a party to unnecessary delay.

Instead of being conducive to peace, there is every indication that the delay in sending the message has made congress more firm in its determination that there shall be no further truckling to the Spaniard, but that there must be action. The real reason the president's message did not go to congress yesterday was that the European powers had intimated a desire to be heard. This was the nigger in the wood pile. It happened that the requisition of General Lee for delay was of such a nature as to secure for the president the time he desired, and he was able to give the European powers a hearing without having to show his hand. There is a suspicion that General Lee's second telegram may have been called forth by an inquiry from the state department. This inquiry naturally was kept from the public.

The request for that time made in his second telegram was exactly the same as that he had made the day before, but it served the purpose of the president in his desire to fool congress as to the real reason for holding back his message.

Today the hearing asked for by the representatives of the European powers was accorded them. There were momentous and highly important conferences first at the white house and then at the state department.

What transpired beyond the official notes given out for publication nobody knows.

The party was made up of the following: The British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, dean of the diplomatic corps; the French ambassador, M. Cambon, and M. Thiebaut, first secretary of the French embassy; the German ambassador, Dr. Von Holleben, with Baron Speck Von Sternburg, first secretary of the German embassy; the Austrian minister, Mr. Hengelmuller; the Italian charge d'affaires, Count Vinci and the Russian charge d'affaires, Mr. De Wollart.

Arriving at the white house they were ushered into the blue room and there were received by President McKinley. After a social exchange and mutual well wishes, the ambassadors, ministers and charges, speaking through Sir Julian Pauncefote, delivered to the president an address, to which he responded.

Ambassadors Speak.

Sir Julian Pauncefote acted as spokesman. He said:

"Mr President—We have been commissioned by the great powers of Europe, whom we represent here today, to approach your excellency with a message of friendship and peace at the present critical juncture in the relations between the United States and Spain and convey to you the sentiments expressed by the collective note which I have the honor to place in your hands."

The note is as follows:

"The undersigned representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy and Russia, duly authorized in that behalf, address in the name of their respective governments a pressing appeal to the feelings of humanity and moderation of the president and of the American people in their existing differences with Spain. They earnestly hope that further negotiations will lead to an agreement which, while securing the maintenance of peace, will afford all necessary guarantee for the re-establishment of order in Cuba. The powers do not doubt that the humanitarian and purely disinterested character of this representation will be fully recognized and appreciated by the American nation."

President Makes Reply.

The reply of President McKinley was as follows:

"The government of the United States recognizes the good will which has prompted the friendly communication of the representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy and Russia, as set forth in the address of your excellencies and shares the hope therein expressed that the outcome of the situation in Cuba may be the maintenance of peace between the United States and Spain by affording the necessary guarantee for the re-establishment of order in the island, so terminating the chronic condition of disturbance there, which so deeply injures the interests and menaces the tranquility of the American nation by the character and the consequences of the struggle thus kept up at our doors, besides shocking its sentiment of humanity.

"The government of the United States appreciates the humanitarian and disinterested character of the communication made on behalf of the powers named and for its part is confident that equal appreciation will be shown for its own earnest and unselfish endeavors to fulfill a duty to humanity by ending a situation, the indefinite prolongation of which has become insufferable."

They Confer with Day.

The party then withdrew to the state department and repaired in a body to the diplomatic room, where they held a conference with Judge Day, assistant secretary of state; Secretary Sherman having gone home to lunch before their arrival. This conference took a wider range and went considerably outside of the address delivered to the president.

While the diplomats were at first received together, they soon separated into groups with the apparent purpose of presenting the views of their several governments. The British ambassador, the Austrian minister and the Italian charge were the first to retire, coming away together. The Russian charge was the next to leave. The German ambassador and his secretary then had a private conference with Judge Day. At its conclusion the French ambassador and his secretary in turn had a conference with Judge Day. These conferences lasted for about half an hour, the several diplomats leaving separately.

Shortly afterwards Judge Day left the state department, declining to say more than to refer inquiries to the address of the ambassadors and the reply of the president.

All Against McKinley.

The news of this conference spread like wild fire through Washington and added to the intensity of feeling in congress against the president and his delay policy.

There is no doubt that the president had intimation of this proposed visit yesterday and there is further no question that the governments of Europe were informed that the message would be delayed before that information got to congress.

Perhaps these European governments did not know of the administration purposes any sooner than the close friends of the president who happened to be engaged in business on the stock exchange, for these friends seem to get the inside tips before anybody else; but Europe knew of the delay before America did.

The suggestion of European powers being allowed to take a hand in this purely American business of driving Spain from the western hemisphere has caused the widest comment in all circles. It is very generally believed that there would have been no such suggestions from Europe had not the way for them been paved by intimations from the president that they were desired or, at least, would be welcome.

It is particularly the opinion that the presence of Great Britain in this movement comes in response to suggestions direct or indirect from the president.

Great Britain's great play just at present is for an Anglo-American alliance. Two days ago when there were the first intimations of possible mediation it was given out with great positiveness that Great Britain would not join in the movement. Today she not only joined in it, but the meeting of the representatives of these six powers at which the note was formulated was held at the British embassy. While the president ignores absolutely the treacherous murder of Americans, he does make such a reply as would seem to shut off any further efforts of European influence upon this government.

The president himself has been hoping and praying for some such mediation to get him out of war. But the politicians of his party were wise enough to warn him against allowing the foreign policy of the government, in addition to its financial policy, to be shaped by Europe. There is naturally much speculation as to just what this European movement means and what it may lead to. The paths of diplomacy are intricate. The president's reply is construed as meaning that any further efforts to influence the United States in its treatment of these problems must be unavailing.

There is now no likelihood of a change in McKinley's programme, and the message will be sent to congress on Monday. As it stands now it calls for intervention.

The president has abandoned his efforts to get congress to leave the matter at his discretion, and as the message reads tonight it favors immediate intervention.

The president has abandoned his efforts to get congress to leave the matter at his

Continued on Second Page.

McK---"When This Runs Down, There Are Others."

FIFTEEN SPANISH MEN-OF-WAR LEAVE CADIZ FOR CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

Madrid, via Paris, April 7.---Fifteen Spanish men-of-war will leave Cadiz immediately for Cape Verde Islands and several battalions have started to reinforce the garrison at the Balearic islands, in the Mediterranean. The provincial militia in the Canary islands will be placed on a war footing. Lieut. General Correa, the minister of war, and Admiral Bermejo, the minister of marine, are actively at work in their departments despite the holiday.

London, April 7.---A special dispatch from Madrid says that the ambassadors of France, Germany, Russia and Italy waited together this evening upon Senor Gullon, the foreign minister, and presented a joint note in the interests of peace.

Senor Gullon replying declared, according to the dispatch, that the members of the Spanish cabinet were unanimous in considering that Spain had reached "the limit of international policy in the direction of conceding the demands and allowing the pretensions of the United States."

Madrid, April 7, 5 P. M.---An extraordinary cabinet council has been summoned to meet immediately. The session has created more pessimistic impressions. The ministers refuse to furnish any explanation. The excitement in Spain has reached the boiling point, but there are no demonstrations recorded anywhere yet.

All the steamship firms of Valencia have offered their vessels as privateers and a number of ship captains have called upon the naval commander, at Barcelona, asking for letters of marque. Similar requests have been received from abroad, especially from France.

The offers of money from the provinces towards the fund to increase the strength of the navy are said to be encouraging the government. It is said that Biscay, alone, has offered over 25,000,000 pesetas.

Berlin, April 7.---The Madrid correspondent of the Cologne Gazette says:

"The papers of the American consulate have already been entrusted to the care of the British [illegible] n [illegible] late. At midnight the Pope made fresh confidential representations to the Spanish government and a second cabinet council was then held. But the reply was to the effect that the Pope's intervention had come too late, as a decision had already been arrived at.

SPAIN SEES IT NOW JUST AS IT IS.

London, April 8.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The vatican received today (Thursday) a dispatch from a personage whose name cannot be mentioned, running thus:

"'President McKinley says an armistice between Spain and the insurgents must lead to the evacuation of Cuba.'

"From other information that has arrived at the vatican it appears that Spain wishes to find a formula to save the situation, and the United States will avoid war only if the armistice means that Spain is going to leave the island and is ready to sign for evacuation.

"Spain will deceive herself if she asks an armistice from now until October, namely, during the rainy season, only because in this period it would be possible to continue operations against the insurgents. An armistice may nominally be to send home sick soldiers, but in reality it must signify evacuation. A free Cuba only will satisfy the United States, and it is in order that Spain may make up her mind to the loss of Cuba that President McKinley delays his message.

Spain Must Give Way.

"All the news received goes to confirm the belief that the United States cannot and will not retire from this position. Spain must give way if she wishes to avoid war, having besides her other burdens, the carlist and republican dangers to ward off.

"The pope's action continues to influence Spain in this direction. The latest telegrams to the vatican say the president's message to congress may be still further delayed should the negotiations on Monday next be still pending on the lines of the evacuation of Cuba. If Spain yields the message will be conciliatory, if not, it will correspond to a declaration of war.

"The foreign office asserts that the false report from Madrid about the Washington government requesting the mediation of the pope has very materially embittered the American people, rendering even European collective action difficult."

Tone of Press Is Pessimistic.

The morning papers' editorials on the Cuban situation are all pessimistic, at the most only hoping that the delay until Monday will enable some peaceful influence to work.

The Times cannot see how a conflict can be avoided.

The Daily News points out that in both America and Spain it is the people and not the rulers who desire war.

The special dispatches from the continent to the morning papers likewise record the same feeling of hopelessness of avoiding a conflict. Austrian Minister Hengelmuller has cabled from Washington to his government in a very favorable tone.

The Rome correspondent of The Standard says:

"The first announcement that the pope's mediation between Spain and the United States had been offered and accepted by both sides caused extreme surprise and annoyance at the vatican, as it was quite premature and in that sense inexact. No denial, however, was published, as that would have been detrimental to Spain, and the pope was known to be working for the result which the dispatches announced as already achieved.

"Since then the crossing and recrossing of conflicting dispatches have been incessant. Even those received from Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland and Monsignor Martinelli, the papal delegate in the United States, have not been in agreement with each other, and decisive words can now only come from America."

INSURRECTION AT PORTO RICO.

Spanish Troops Are Kept Busy Fighting for Spain.

New York, April 7.—The Quebec line steamer Fontabelle, from St. Thomas, brings news that an uprising has taken place in Porto Rico and that in an engagement between the insurgents and Spanish troops a score of men were killed. Two filibustering expeditions landed in Porto Rico a month ago and this fact gives color to the rumor of an insurrection.

MESSAGE COMES FROM LEE.

Consul Cables That All Americans Will Be Able To Leave.

Washington, April 7.—A telegram received at the state department late last night from General Lee reported everything in Havana all quiet.

General Lee thinks that all Americans who desire to leave Havana will be able do so unless something happens suddenly to prevent them.

TEXAS JOINS FLYING SQUADRON

Commodore Schley Now Wants a Dispatch and Hospital Boat.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 7.—The flying squadron is ready for action and complete in all details except the possible addition of a dispatch boat and a hospital boat.

The battleship Texas today signaled her arrival and the practical completion of the squadron by the usual salute to Commodore Schley of eleven guns answered by nine guns from the Brooklyn.

"The Texas," said Captain Phillips, to the Associated Press representative, "is ready for sea at an hour's notice and ready to fight and all rumors to the contrary. I believe she will show herself to be the worthiest ship in the ocean."

The improvement to the turrets of the Texas allows her twelve-inch guns to be fired once in every three minutes instead of as formerly, only once in every eight minutes.

All of the ships are practically cleared for action.

DENOUNCED IN HIS OWN STATE.

McKinley's Backbone Is Described as Being Very Weak.

Columbus, O., April 7.—(Special.)—The denunciation visited upon the head of President McKinley in the chamber of representatives is still the sensation of the hour.

The incident arose over the discussion of a resolution to indorse the Cuban policy of the president. Representative Bracken said:

"He has not obeyed the will of even his own party. Otherwise 100,000 people would be alive and well today instead of lying in the trenches of the dead at Havana and Matanzas. The sinking of the Maine has been forgotten. The flag of our national honor has been dragged through the slime of disgrace."

General Wiley, an officer wounded in the late war, made a ringing speech against the adoption of the resolution and then introduced a joint resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Ohio general assembly that the destruction of the Maine is just cause for a declaration of war against Spain.

Although the discussion lasted fully three hours, but three members lifted their voices in defense of the president.

On motion of Mr. Boxwell, the recognized leader of the Hanna men, the resolution was referred to the judiciary committee. This practically disposes of and means that the house refuses to go on record as indorsing the course of President McKinley.

INSURERS IN FAVOR OF WAR.

London, Liverpool and Globe Clerks Can Join Army Without Loss of Pay.

New Orleans, April 7.—It was learned here today that the local representatives of the London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company have received a cablegram from the home office in England instructing them to permit any of the employees who may desire to join the United States troops in the event of war and to assure such employees that their salaries will be continued by the company during their service.

The news was confirmed by officials of the company here and it is stated that similar cablegrams have been sent to all offices of the London and Liverpool and Globe in the United States.

The information is hailed here as evidence of the strong feeling of sympathy prevailing in England with the United States in the present controversy with Spain.

ENLISTING AT CHATTANOOGA.

There Is Great Enthusiasm Among Military Men There.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 7.—(Special.)—In response to a request from General A. P. Stewart inviting such citizens to meet with him as were interested in the formation of a branch of the national volunteer reserve, a number of representative citizens met this afternoon. General Stewart made a stirring address in which he declared that it is now probably only a matter of days when we shall be involved in war with a foreign foe. He pointed out that even that little patch of ground, Spain, had a standing army of 350,000, which when placed on a war footing would amount to 1,512,197, while the United States had a standing army of 27,532, war footing 140,491. He then explained the object of the volunteer reserve movement. After further discussion a call for a mass meeting of all loyal citizens who desire to co-operate in the movement was called for next Saturday night.

Cubans Reach Key West.

Key West, Fla., April 7.—The Plant Line steamer Mascotte, which arrived tonight from Havana, brought eighty Cubans. Several hundred who were waiting here went north despite the lack of accommodations. The Mangrove left Havana this afternoon with a number of Americans.

Steamers to Havana Stopped.

New Orleans, April 7.—The Southern Pacific company has discontinued its steamship service to Havana for the present. The Algiers, scheduled to leave today, was held at the wharf, and had aboard 200 Missouri mules for the Spanish army.

WAR CANNOT BE AVOIDED; FIGHTING WILL SOON BEGIN

Only a Complete Surrender on the Part of Spain Can Now Possibly Prevent a Conflict.

NO CHANGE IN MESSAGE

American Demands Must All Be Considered by Sagasta Government.

PRESIDENT WILL ADHERE TO HIS PLAN

Impression Prevails Generally Among Diplomats That the Last Play Has Been Made and That Spain Alone Can Avert War.

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 7.—There is no longer any doubt as to the purposes of this government with respect to the situation in Cuba. War, in the opinion of the administration, is inevitable except in the unlooked for event of a surrender on the part of Spain.

The president's message, which he had intended to send to congress yesterday, has not been changed in any particular and embodies the unanimous views of the cabinet without the slightest variance or exception.

Any movement to avert war now must come from Madrid and must concede American demands, including an end to Spain's domination in Cuba.

Three features stand out plainly in the developments of today. At noon the six great powers of Europe, through their representatives here, called at the white house and presented to President McKinley a joint note expressing urgent hope for a peaceful adjustment between the United States and Spain, to which the President replied with unmistakable plainness as to the duty and the unselfish endeavors of this government to terminate the insufferable conditions in Cuba.

Another and probably the most significant actual step showing the finality reached by the United States government was the authoritative statement that Consul General Lee would leave Havana on Saturday.

This step, it is known, will be regarded by Spain as akin to an overt act preceding war, as it will terminate the medium of official intercourse between the United States and the island.

Third and almost equally important was the ominous tone of press advices from Madrid, where the war fever seems to dominate instead of the concessions, the opening of prison doors and the other manifestations of peace and good will which holy Thursday was expected to bring forth and the more definite announcement of action that would bring peace to Cuba.

The heavy guard about Minister Woodford's house, the imperative character of his late note, the war utterance of Minister Correo and the turbulence at the Spanish capital, left little hope that pacific councils would prevail.

No negotiations are proceeding at Madrid on the part of this government, but the powers of Europe, it is understood, are doing their utmost to persuade the Spanish government to yield and avert war.

On the highest authority it can be stated that no instructions have been given as yet to Minister Woodford contemplating his withdrawal, the only step in that direction being the determination that General Lee leave Havana on Saturday.

The note of the European powers presented to the president today has not, in the opinion of members of the administration, changed the situation in the slightest degree. What pressure was brought to bear to secure even this mildly expressed hope that further negotiations would result in the maintenance of peace is not known, but it is confidently believed it is the result of persistent appeals on the part of Spain for some expression in favor of peace between the two countries.

The note is not regarded in any sense as a protest against the course this government has pursued thus far or is likely to adopt to secure a stable government in Cuba. Some of the governments represented in the note are known to be in full accord with this government in its purpose with respect to the Cuban question and therefore any theory that the note was intended as a remonstrance is not regarded as tenable.

The reply of this government, which had previously been read and approved by members of the cabinet, is not considered as indicating any change in the fixed purpose of the president to intervene in Cuba at once, nor is it believed it was the expectation of a majority of the foreign representatives present that the United States should change its policy or regard the joint note as other than an expression in behalf of peace and with that special significance. So far as known in administration circles no further representations on this subject are expected.

No offers of mediation on the part of any European power has been received and there is high authority for the statement that none would be accepted if proffered.

This has been the fixed policy of the government from the first and there is no prospect of a change in this regard.

At the embassies and legations the presentation of the joint note of the powers was regarded as the event of the day. An ambassador from one of the great powers of continental Europe stated that it was without a parallel in history; that it was the first and the only time that the six great nations of Europe, representing in the aggregate the power of civilization, had united in this solemn manner to secure the peace of the world. It was, this high authority stated, a movement historical in character and one fitting to occur on the advent of the twentieth century.

Calls at the various embassies and legations late in the day showed that the response of the president had created a most favorable impression in foreign quarters.

The president's answer was looked upon to some extent as a counter appeal to the powers for their co-operation in the cause of humanity against the intolerable condition of affairs in Cuba.

In some diplomatic quarters there was a disposition to read the joint note "between the lines" and to give it a suggestive character beyond the mild phrases adopted. This was not the generally accepted view, however. The favorable manner of its reception was looked upon as a wise move at this critical juncture for, without rejecting as an intrusion these foreign suggestions, they were so received as to give the greatest promise of sympathy rather than opposition from the most powerful joint influences in the world.

At the capital the situation was ardently discussed among individuals and came up in public debate in both houses. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, said he was ready to vote for a declaration of war in discussing an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill. In the house a significant declaration was that of General Grosvenor, who declared he believed war was inevitable. In fact, the speeches made by General Grosvenor in answer to charges against the administration by Mr. Lentz, of Ohio, was an important contribution to the news of the day.

The importance of General Lee's telegrams was considered by members not to be overestimated and the impression that the president was amply justified in withholding his message became a conviction. This fact was emphasized by the adjournment until Monday of both houses.

The opinion in the senate and in the house is that war must come. Even the most optimistic of the conservative senators have given up hope of a peaceful settlement.

A great deal of consideration was given by senators and representatives to the form of action. On this point there is a wide divergence of opinion, but it has assumed two distinct suppositions. One is the recognition of the independence of the island coupled with armed intervention to drive out the Spaniards, and the other armed intervention with a declaration that Cuba should be free, the desire on the part of those favoring the latter plan being to avoid recognition of the insurgents and their government or any government until after the United States has control of the island. The latter plan is said to be that of the president, and efforts are being made to have it adopted so there will be no division between the executive and legislative branches of the government.

Fear is expressed that there may be a long debate in the senate if some compromise is not agreed upon before the committee on foreign relations makes its report.

TOKIO IS SWEPT BY FLAMES.

Eleven Homes Burned and 11,000 People Left Homeless.

Vancouver, B. C., April 7.—News from the orient states that by a serious fire at Tokio 1,111 houses were destroyed, resulting in death and accidents to natives. The fire started in the Harukicho theater, and owing to a defect in the water system, fifteen streets were cleaned out. The fire was incendiary.

Averaging ten a house, a reasonable average, there were 11,100 people rendered homeless by Tokio's big fire.

A fire destroyed the Modykhana hospital for plague patients, erected by Europeans. Of the ninety-eight patients only six lost their lives. On the 28th of March another fire in Tokio destroyed 113 more buildings, among them the medical college of the Imperial university.

CHURCH CONFERENCE GOES WILD

Aroused to Enthusiasm Over Its Denunciation of Spain.

New York, April 7.—(Special.)—The New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which President McKinley is a member, has taken strong ground against Spain.

The body declared that "the memorable conviction of the enlightened conscience of the American people has decreed that tranquility can never be restored to this land while Spain maintains at our doors a system of government which is the belated relic of barbarism and an attempt to crowd the God of justice and mercy out of human history."

The resolutions denounced in detail the atrocities of Spanish rule in Cuba.

The applause had not ceased when Bishop Hurst called for a rising vote on the adoption of the report.

Every face showed excitement as 165 out of 168 members of the conference rose to their feet. Copies of the resolutions were ordered sent to the president.

Commits Murder and Suicide.

Princeton, Ky., April 7.—Prince Baker, an aged farmer, shot and instantly killed his son-in-law, Bob Thomason, today and then committed suicide. There had been trouble between Baker and his son-in-law and the former went to the home of the latter and picked up a shotgun and killed Thomason without warning.

The murderer then went to the home of his brother, Ed Baker, and after telling the family to bury him well, put a bullet from a pistol through his brain. The parties to the tragedy lived five miles from Princeton.

Columbia River Railway Finished.

Astoria, Ore., April 7.—The last spike on the Astoria and Columbia river railway has been driven, and the completion of this road gives the first of all rail lines from eastern United States seaports to Astoria.

Pitts' Carminative

Aids Digestion,
Regulates the Bowels,
Cures Cholera Infantum,
Cholera Morbus,
Diarrhoea, Dysentery,
Teething Children,

And all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. It is pleasant to the taste and

NEVER FAILS

to give satisfaction.

A Few Doses will Demonstrate its Superlative Virtues.

SPAIN CAN YIELD NOTHING MORE

Madrid Press Declares War in Defense of Honor Is Sure.

CABINET STANDS A UNIT

Ministers' Meeting Send Reply to Rome and Says Peace Is Possible.

WOODFORD MAKES A STATEMENT

General Correa Declares That War with the United States Is Preferable to Humiliation Which Will Accompany Peace.

Madrid, April 7.—5:30 p. m.—The Heraldo's leading article will applaud the government's conduct in reply to General Woodford, "whose proceedings," the article says, are considered extraordinarily brusque and blamable.

Briefly summed up, The Heraldo's information points to the fact that war is inevitable, but the newspaper still attaches great importance to the message of the powers at Washington.

The outcome of the cabinet council is that the ministers considered and replied to a message from Rome delivered late last evening and transacted the current business of the different ministerial departments.

The ministers refuse to furnish any explanation. The excitement in Spain has reached the boiling point, but there are no demonstrations recorded anywhere yet.

All the steamship firms of Valencia have offered all their vessels as privateers and a number of ship captains have called upon the naval commander at Barcelona asking for letters of marque. Similar requests have been received from abroad, especially from France.

The offers of money from the provinces toward the fund to increase the strength of the navy are said to be encouraging to the government. It is said Biscay alone has offered over 25,000,000 pesetas.

The evening press is war-like in tone, but reports no new facts.

La Nacional reasserts that United States Minister Woodford sent an ultimatum last evening demanding a reply within six hours.

The paper concludes its statement by expressing the opinion that war is only a question of days.

La Correspondencia De Espana, independent and semi-official, says:

"Spain has yielded until there is nothing but honor left to yield and in defense of her honor she will go to war."

Several of the papers publish statements by General Correa, minister of war, apparently authentic, in which he denies that the government is threatened with a ministerial crisis. He is represented as saying that when the dispute with the United States entered the acute stage one minister of the cabinet council remarked:

"Gentlemen, since in accepting this post of honor we must be unanimous showing ourselves ready if necessary to sacrifice our lives. We are all ready to stand firm in this attitude."

Cabinet a Unit.

"As might be expected," continues the minister of war, "the answer was a unanimous affirmative. Having examined the Cuban cabinet's manifesto, I loyally informed my colleagues that I could not sanction the expression 'Cuban nation' in relation to an armistice or certain other expressions, especially 'suspension of hostilities,' which could not be employed without dishonoring the army unless a petition emanated from the insurgents. Senor Moret, desiring to avoid a conflict, criticised the attitude of myself and other ministers, but our arguments convinced him.

"A cable message was immediately dispatched to the governor general of Cuba to the effect that the peninsular government accepted the manifesto as an accomplished fact, but adhered entirely to the energetic note already sent. Consequently there has been nothing to warrant a crisis."

Hopes for Peace.

Referring to the possibility of a conflict with the United States, General Correa is represented as expressing a hope that it may still be averted, "because it is known that President McKinley's message to the American congress will refer neither to independence nor to intervention."

General Correa added:

"In thus changing his attitude President McKinley responded doubtless to Spain's determined conduct, and had we not bowed our heads at the time we suffered our first humiliation we should not find ourselves where we are today.

"I am not of those who blindly shout 'victory' should there be a rupture and hostilities, but I believe that of the two evils war is preferable to humiliation."

General Woodford has issued the following statement to the Spanish press:

"The Madrid newspapers of this morning are filled with statements concerning the American minister which are so inaccurate that he asks the courtesy of the press to correct them. He does this in the interests of friendship and peace.

"The proprieties of this diplomatic position forbid his making any statement with regard to his diplomatic action with the Spanish government. But last September the Spanish foreign office received written permission to publish the text of any official correspondence which he should have at any time with the Spanish government, and this permission is effective today. The Spanish government is at complete liberty to publish every word he has ever addressed to the foreign office, by letter, memorandum or statement.

Has Been Treated Well.

"The second secretary of the American legation has sailed for New York to resume the practice of his profession. He has resigned from the diplomatic service. The American minister's wife left with her niece for Paris Wednesday night. She is in poor health and the excitement of the past fortnight has compelled her to seek absence and rest. The daughter of the American minister remains and will remain with him at Madrid. He has not given up his residence, where he expects to reside so long as he shall remain accredited to the Spanish court.

"The American minister has received nothing but courtesy from the people of Madrid. He has never had the slightest apprehension as to his own personal security or that of his family. He is working for peace and despite all rumors to the contrary, he still hopes peace will be kept between Spain and the United States and that peace will soon be re-established in Cuba, based upon absolute justice, with protection for the great American interests in that island and the maintenance of the honor of Spain."

To the question whether United States Minister Woodford has demanded his passports a negative reply is given, but the belief is expressed here that he will soon quit Madrid.

Senor Sagasta, at the cabinet council this evening, conferred with the queen regent. The government expects a dispatch from Senor Polo de Bernabe, giving full details of affairs at Washington.

DID M'KINLEY USE LEE FOR EXCUSE?

Continued from First Page.

discretion and as the message reads tonight it favors immediate intervention.

There are three full days before it goes to the capitol, however, and what changes may be made in it between now and that time no man can say.

After it gets there, no time will be wasted by either of the committees in its consideration. They will report at their first meeting.

Indeed, both are ready to report now and have only held back out of respect to the decency and on McKinley's promise of action. After the reports get to the senate and house the peace-at-any-price crowd will keep up their fight.

Reed is to allow the fullest debate in the hope that the war spirit may wear itself out in the flow of talk. In the senate the friends of Cuba will waste very little time in talk, but I am told that Caffery is working on a four or five days' speech and that others are preparing themselves on the same line.

Rumors Kept Up Excitement.

The air has been full of rumors all day. Some highly sensational stories were included in them. It was declared with great positiveness that Woodford had been compelled to take refuge at the British embassy in Madrid, that the queen regent had called out all of the reserves, including eighteen-year-old boys; that an attack had been made upon General Lee in Havana, and there was a long list of other stories on the same line.

None of these were true, but they have an idea of the sort of talk that is afloat.

It is given out tonight that not only have the negotiations with Spain been suspended, but that the diplomatic relations existing between the two governments have been practically severed.

The statement is made with great positiveness that General Woodford has been instructed to call for his passports on Monday, and that the Spanish minister will take his departure the same day. The reason for delay in these final formalities is said to be that both governments want to prevent any outbreak at Havana.

General Lee is expected to leave Havana on Sunday. He will come at once to Washington, and will appear before the senate committee on foreign relations on Monday, or not later than Tuesday morning.

The most important feature at the capitol was the appearance of Senor Quesada, the representative of the Cuban republic, before the house committee on foreign affairs. Quesada explained in detail the position of his government with regard to the position of intervention without recognition of the republic. While he was not as extreme in his statements as was Rubens, the legal representative of the junta, whose interview was sent out from New York yesterday, Quesada took much the same grounds, showing the folly and the senselessness of such a proposition.

Congress for Independence.

Whatever the president may or may not say on the question of Cuban independence, this much is certain, the overwhelming sentiment of congress is in favor of independence, and in any position they take officially the senate and the house will embody independence.

The record of the republican administration has been, and is, one of shameful delay; of criminal desire to cater to the wishes of the moneyed influences which are in control, and these members of congress who want war must stand to that record. Hence their disgust and their talk of revolt.

Despite all the administration's efforts for peace, the conviction has grown upon Washington and is now held more generally than it has been at any time yet, that war is inevitable.

Senator Hanna does not yet give up. He said to me today:

"Every day we delay, the stronger grows the prospect for peace. The more conservative, practical men consider this subject, the more they are impressed with the want of wisdom of plunging the country into war. The president and almost every member of congress has received appeals of a peaceful nature from leading citizens in all parts of the country."

The senator did not say that he and his republican committee are mainly responsible for the great majority of these appeals. In contrast to this opinion of the Ohio senator I place Senator Elkins, who has been the most consistent of all of the peace at any price contingent. Elkins said frankly that in his opinion war is now inevitable. This is the view taken by almost everybody in Washington and it is interesting to note in this connection that as the certainty of war has grown upon the people, the anxiety that was so marked during the days of uncertainty has died down. Even those who have feared the war the most because of the consequences to those in whom they are interested, are now calmly waiting for it to come, serene in their belief in the ultimate and the speedy triumph of our arms.

Steamers Passed Unseen.

Queenstown, April 7.—A dense fog envelopes the south of Ireland today. It is supposed the White Star line steamer Germanic, Captain McKinstry, from New York on March 30, for Liverpool, and the Red Star line steamer Waesland, Captain Ehoff, from Philadelphia on March 27th, for Liverpool, which passed Roches point yesterday, passed Queenstown unseen.

GROSVENOR DEFENDS THE PRESIDENT

Ohio Democrat Says Some Warm Things About McKinley.

THEN HE GETS A ROAST

Lentz, from McKinley's Own State, Speaks His Mind Freely.

REPUBLICAN SPEAKS IN DEFENSE

Congressmen Are Treated to Speeches by Two Ohio Men Who Discuss the Chief Executive.

Washington, April 7.—There was a scene of great excitement in the house late this afternoon during the consideration of the bill for the reorganization of the army.

It was caused by Mr. Lentz, an Ohio democrat, who made a vigorous assault on the administration, charging that the policy of delay was in the interest of stock jobbers of Wall street. He added that Wall street was in the possession of information that the message would not go in before it was known at the capitol and profited heavily by the advance in the price of stocks which resulted. He even charged that there was no warrant for the alarming statements about the situation in Havana, which were adopted as a justification for the delay of the message.

Mr. Lentz's speech created a profound sensation and was met with an emphatic reply from General Grosvenor, now generally regarded as the administration's spokesman on the floor. Mr. Grosvenor said a message from General Lee was received on Tuesday and another received on yesterday which was very urgent. He said the message was an appeal for time.

Speaking of the note of the powers, Mr. Grosvenor said the president's reply put an end without qualification to every delay or interference from the powers.

McMillin Becomes Inquisitive.

Mr. McMillin asked Mr. Grosvenor what the latest information was as to the president's policy.

In reply Mr. Grosvenor asked Mr. McMillin the latest information as the controlling power on the democratic side next Monday. (Laughter and applause.)

"I know the power that is controlling on your side," observed Mr. McMillin. "That power is Mark Hanna." (Jeers on republican side.)

Mr. Grosvenor defended Senator Hanna, calling attention to the senator's denial that he had ever bought a share of stock on Wall street in his life.

"Can he say the same thing about votes?" asked Mr. McMillin amid derisive laughter from the democratic side.

Mr. Grosvenor declared that John J. McCook was willingly an agent in a conspiracy to secure the republic of Cuba and validate $400,000,000 of Cuban bonds. These bonds, he said, will be destroyed if Spain were driven out of Cuba in the interests of the American people. He declared that he had been told that a gentleman in New York was "short" of the market before the crisis came to such an extent that ruin stared him in the face. Since then that gentleman neglected no enterprise to promote war. He declared that there was no evidence that the president had faltered. Mr. Lentz's allegation that the president had acted in the interest of stock speculation, he said, was a terrible onslaught. It ought, if the president were guilty, result in his impeachment. It was infamous. Such a charge in the old days would have sent its author to the block.

Lentz Makes Denial.

Mr. Lentz denied that he said the president was seeking to promote stock speculation.

In concluding Mr. Grosvenor said he was delighted that this assault had been made upon the president because it disclosed the plans of the opposition. It was now apparent that the democrats proposed to take political advantage of every situation, when the opposition opened up a recruiting station for republican volunteers to fight the administration, he said, they would have little use for their quarters. It was infamous, he said, that the cable should carry to Madrid tonight news that the president's motives had been impugned and his integrity assailed.

"I have no more doubt that we shall go to war," Mr. Grosvenor said, "than that I will live to see next week. I may be mistaken, I pray God that I am, but I believe we shall go to war practically on the declaration of congress. If it is averted, it must be by Spain." (Great applause.)

After Mr. Grosvenor concluded his remarks Mr. Bailey took the floor in a brief speech, in which he quoted several utterances of General Grosvenor to show that the Buckeye statesman had shifted his position. Mr. Bailey indignantly repelled the idea that if war came it was to be a republican war.

"It would be a war of the people of the United States against Spanish tyranny on the island of Cuba," said he amid tumultuous applause.

A great deal of opposition developed during the day to the army bill.

Mr. Hull tried to save the bill by agreeing to strike out all its provisions, even the three battalion function features, but it was in the end recommitted 150 to 61. The house adjourned till Monday.

CONSULS HAVE LEFT CUBA.

Steamers Are Chartered in Great Hurry at Kingston.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 7.—The agents of the steamer Brookline have advices from Santiago de Cuba that the steamer sailed at 6 o'clock this evening with the United States consul, Pulaski Hyatt, and others and is due at Port Antonio tomorrow.

The fruit steamer Beverly arrived at Cienfuegos today and is preparing to sail with the United States consul, Owen McGarr, and other Americans for Boston, touching at Key West.

Both steamers were chartered with great haste by United States Consul Louis A. Dent, of Kingston, who went by special train to Port Antonio. The local bank opened out of hours to supply gold.

The British consuls at Santiago de Cuba and Cienfuegos will represent American interests during the absence of the respective United States consuls.

Mines in Hampton Roads.

Norfolk, Va., April 7.—A detachment of twelve marine engineers from Willet's Point, N. Y., arrived here today to lay cables and electrical apparatus for the mooring and operation of controlled mines in Hampton Roads. A barge containing submarine mines, apparatus, etc., is lying off Hampton Roads and was visited by the engineers on their arrival there.

BRYAN TENDERED OVATION

League of Bimetallic Clubs Closes Its Second Convention.

MEETS NEXT IN LOUISVILLE

Democratic Leader Makes an Address Which Enthuses and Catches His Audience.

Indianapolis, April 7.—An audience of between five and six thousand people greeted William J. Bryan at Tomlinson hall tonight when the second convention of the League of Bimetallic Clubs of the Ohio Valley ended.

Mr. Bryan was tendered an ovation. He spoke for an hour and a half, mainly on the currency question. He touched casually upon the Cuban question. He said that his life has all been spent since the war and that he has always heard it insinuated that democrats were not as patriotic as they should be. He was sure that the patriotism of democrats had been demonstrated in the Cuban situation. He commended the course of Consul General Lee in the highest terms.

"While we are talking about freeing Cuba," said he, "let us not forget that we have a work to do in freeing America."

This afternoon Chairman Towne, of the national silver republican committee, spoke arraigning the Indianapolis sound money movement and declaring that the men who framed the commission's plan do not know the first principles of the science of money.

At 5 o'clock Mr. Bryan and other prominent visitors were given a reception by the Commercial Club and board of trade, when Mr. Bryan, Chairman Towne and George Fred Williams spoke to the business men. Mr. Williams said that the invitation to speak before a commercial club was one that would not be extended to him in New England, owing to his beliefs on the money question.

The convention decided on Louisville, Ky., as the place for next year's meeting.

INDIANS WANT TO FIGHT SPAIN

Seminoles Ask To Form a Company To Go to Cuba.

THEY ARE SEEKING REVENGE

Descendants of Men Who Battled with Cortez Are Anxious for a War.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 7.—A special to The Times Union and Citizen from Chuckaluskee, Fla., says one hundred Seminole Indians have tendered their services to the United States in case of war with Spain. The proposal to land an army at Matanzas to march upon Havana would make of this force a most valuable auxiliary, whether utilized as scouts or in actual battle. The Seminoles have long been renowned as fighters, and the present generation is in no respect inferior to their ancestors.

Recent assurances that "the big chief at Washington" would allow them a reservation in Florida instead of exiling them to the west have made a great change in their temper toward this government, and the offer is proof of this.

Doubtless Tom Tiger, the Tusteneggee of the nation, would lead the band, and under him would march young warriors of blood as pure in descent and as long as ever honored the rolls of European chivalry. The chief himself boasts of ancestors who fought Cortez in Mexico; Osceola's grandson would follow; the son of "Billy Bowlegs, who never surrendered," will join the band at Hotalgu, of the family of the wind, will not be lost when the shots fly fast.

One hundred of these warriors will now retaliate upon Spain the injuries inflicted by DeLeon and Menendez and DeSoto, and from the "pay-hah-oxie" (the wilderness of the winding ways) the warrior of the primeval time will march to dispossess the discoverer of his last hold on the continent Columbus gave to Spain. So will poetic justice close one chapter in the history of the new world, and the first Floridians find mention in the chronicles of the closing days of the century.

Arsenal's Capacity Tested.

Philadelphia, April 7.—Orders were received tonight at the Frankford arsenal, in this city, to employ 100 additional men and run the works constantly until further orders. This arsenal at present employs about 300 men and manufactures ammunition for small arms. It turns out about 30,000 cartridges per day. A large shipment was made tonight to various points.

Signal Station at Charleston.

Savannah, Ga., April 7.—(Special.)—General A. W. Greely, of arctic fame, now chief of the United States signal service bureau, spent today in Savannah, coming here from Charleston. He has looked into all the details necessary for the establishment of a proper signal station at Tybee, the site of the new government fortifications. The government, he says, will not run a special wire to the island, but will use the Bell telephone wire, as it does not believe in paralleling wires. He has been gathering information and making arrangements for proper signaling stations all along the coast. General Greely stated tonight that the policy of the government would be to use the commercial wires of the country wherever possible. He did not discuss the situation officially, but personally he thinks it is very grave, and expects a conflict. He deprecates the idea of war and believes that if based on anything it should be on the Maine explosion, which he thinks was the work of some Spaniard. General Greely left Savannah tonight for Atlanta and will spend tomorrow there before returning to Washington.

Rothschild Buys a Boat for Spain.

Madrid, April 7.—The Paris correspondent of The Pais telegraphs that he had an interview with Baron Rothschild yesterday, who is alleged to have informed him that he was purchasing a cruiser to present to Spain, that country having "his warmest love and sympathy."

Carmack Retains His Seat.

Washington, April 7.—The contested congressional election case of Patterson against Carmack in the tenth Tennessee district was reported to the house today. house election committee No. 1 recommending the seating of Carmack and declaring against ex-Representative Patterson's contest. The committee corrects the vote to make a majority of 590 for Carmack.

EMINENT PHYSICIAN'S NEW DISCOVERY.

The Laboratory-
Binghamton, N.Y.
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The Noted Physician and Specialist Who Has Proved That All

KIDNEY, AND URIC ACID TROUBLES CAN BE PROMPTLY CURED.

To Prove the Wonderful Merits of This Great Discovery Swamp-Root, Every Reader of The Constitution May Have a Sample Bottle Free.

We do not always realize how much work our kidneys are required to do. They are the great filters of the body, separating the poison and waste material from the blood. They work away day and night, whether we sleep or are awake.

There is nothing more dangerous to health and strength than any derangement of the kidneys.

It is easy to tell if we have kidney trouble by observing a few of the more common symptoms.

If you find it difficult to hold your water, or necessary to pass it frequently, or are obliged to arise often during the night, your kidneys are out of oder.

As they reach a more unhealthy stage, a scalding and irritation takes place as the water flows, and pain or dull ache in the back makes you miserable. If the water, when allowed to remain undisturbed for twenty-four hours, forms a settling or sediment, you are on dangerous ground due to most serious kidney or bladder disorder.

If neglected now, the disease advances until the face looks pale or sallow, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, the feet swell, and sometimes the heart acts badly.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is the great discovery of the eminent physician and specialist, and is not recommended for everything, but will be found just what is needed in all cases of kidney and bladder disorders and Uric Acid troubles, due to weak kidneys, such as catarrh of the bladder, gravel, rheumatism, lumbago, and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney disease. It is dispensed by druggists in 50-cent and $1 bottles.

So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases, that to Prove its wonderful merit you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent free by mail upon receipt of three 2-cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to write for a sample bottle and to kindly mention The Atlanta Daily Constitution when sending their address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

ARMSTEAD RICHARDSON DEAD

Died Yesterday Morning at the Residence of His Brother.

WAS A LAWYER OF ABILITY

Funeral Will Be Conducted Today in Cedartown, Ga., His Former Home.

Mr. Armstead Richardson, formerly solicitor of the Tallapoosa circuit and ex-mayor of Cedartown, died yesterday morning at 5 o'clock at the residence of his brother, Dr. E. H. Richardson, 12 Kimball street. He was the youngest son of Dr. E. H. Richardson and Mary Frances Janes Richardson, who were among the earliest settlers of Polk county.

Mr. Richardson had been in bad health for some time, and while it was known to himself and to the members of his family that the end was near, his death will be a great surprise to his friends throughout the state. He was a lawyer of ability and rapidly rose in his profession.

Mr. Richardson was born in Polk county forty-five years ago. After his admittance to the bar he engaged in the practice of his profession as the law partner of his cousin, Judge C. G. Janes. When Judge Janes was solicitor general of the Rome circuit, Mr. Richardson served as his assistant, and when the Tallapoosa circuit was formed he was made its solicitor without opposition.

ARMSTEAD RICHARDSON.

Several months ago he went to Lithia Springs for his health, but later he came to this city to visit his brother, Dr. E. H. Richardson. He died of Bright's disease. He is survived by his brothers, Dr. E. H. Richardson, of this city, and Mr. William Richardson, of Cedartown, and by his sister, Mrs. Bryan, of Kentucky, and a sister in Washington county. Funeral services and interment will occur this afternoon at Cedartown. The remains will leave Atlanta this morning on the Western and Atlantic road at 8:15 o'clock, accompanied by an honorary escort from Cedartown.

Mayor Sanders, of Cedartown, yesterday appointed the following gentlemen as an escort to accompany the remains from Atlanta to that place: Messrs. B. F. Lowther, E. Bradford, H. W. Stubbs, L. S. Ledbetter, A. J. Tomlinson and J. B. Leary. The bar of Cedartown appointed the following gentlemen to act as an escort: F. A. Irwin, J. H. Sanders, J. K. Barton, W. W. Moody and H. M. Nichols.

Death of Mrs. Brantly.

Mrs. W. S. Brantly, aged sixty-four, widow of the late William S. Brantly, of Macon, died yesterday morning at 8:45 o'clock, at St. Joseph's infirmary. She had been in failing health for some time and several months ago was brought to this city for tretament and placed in the infirmary. Medical attention, however, proved unavailing, except to alleviate her suffering and she gradually grew worse until she expired yesterday morning.

She is survived by seven children, five sons and two daughters. They are: Messrs. F. B. Brantly, eGorge S. Brantly and William H. Brantly, of this city; Mrs. A. P. Findlay and Mr. John A. Brantly, of Macon; Mrs J. B. Strabham, of Savannah, and Mr. E. F. Brantly, of New York. The remains were taken to Macon yesterday afternoon over the Central railway on the train leaving the city at 4:05 o'clock. Funeral services will be conducted this afternoon at the residence of Mr. A. P. Findlay, 311 Bond street, and the interment will occur in Rose Hill cemetery.

Death of Mr. J. J. Williford.

Mr. J. J. Williford, aged forty-nine years, died yesterday morning at his late residence, 23 Merritts avenue. He had been ill for about four months with Bright's disease. He was born in Americus, Ga. He was a member of the First Baptist church and took a prominent stand in church work. His remains will be taken to Americus for interment on the train leaving the city at 7:50 o'clock this morning. The remains will be accompanied by his wife and children and by Dr. W. W. Landrum, of the First Baptist church, who will conduct the services.

Death of Mrs. Elizabeth Dawson.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dawson, aged eighty-three years, died yesterday afternoon at her late residence, 22 East Cain street. Paralysis caused her demise. She is survived by her children—Mr. J. H. Dawson, Mr. W. C. Dawson and Miss Lizzie Dawson. The remains will be taken to Greensboro, Ga., this afternoon, where the funeral services and interment will occur.

DEATH OF MRS. I. S. JONAS.

After a Brief Illness She Died Yesterday Morning at Her Residence in West End.

Mrs. Israel S. Jonas died yesterday morning at 3:20 o'clock after a short illness at the residence of her husband, 400 Gordon street. She was down town only a few days before her death and many of her friends were not aware that she was ill.

The announcement of her death yesterday morning was a source of great grief throughout the city. She was widely and popularly known and as Miss Jennie Echols was admired, not only as one of the prettiest young ladies of the city, as well as one of the most intellectual. Her sweet character and gentle nature endeared her to all who knew her.

She was the daughter of Mrs. H. R. Echols, who was the successful principal of Calhoun street school for many years, and who is at present in charge of Marietta street school. Funeral services will be conducted this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Echols, 19 Baltimore block, and the interment will be in Oak cemetery.

The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers and are requested to meet at the office of C. H. Swift at 2:30 o'clock: T. C. Erwin, Walter Kelly, Fred LeBlond, W. W. Kingston, Harry Stearns, Andy Calhoun, T. D. Meador, James McKeldin, C. E. Currier, Isham Daniel, R. E. O'Donnelly, Albert Steiner, I. Strauss, Fulton Colville and Dr. N. W. Ernest.

Lieutenant David Daniels Dead.

Philadelphia, April 7.—Lieutenant David Daniels, navigating officer of the coast defense ram Katahdin, died this morning on board the ram, which is at the League island navy yard.

Lieutenant Daniels was forty-two years of age and was formerly teacher of navigation at the naval academy at Annapolis, where his wife lives.

Notwithstanding the death of Lieutenant Daniels, the Katahdin will sail tonight under sealed orders.

Howland R. Minturn Dead.

Green Bay, Wis., April 7.—Howland R. Minturn, superintendent of the northern division of the St. Paul road, died today of abscess on the brain. Mr. Minturn was a native of Vermont, where his remains will be taken for burial.

JOINT DEBATE MAY YET RESULT

Berner Announces That He and Atkinson Will Meet on Stump.

HE WILL SLING NO MUD

Throws a Jest at Candler and Roasts Atkinson Unmercifully.

DECLARES HE WANTS JOINT DEBATE

Thinks Atkinson Acted Wisely in Not Resigning His Job as He Would Soon Be Left Out in the Cold Without a Good Salary.

Perry, Ga., April 7.—(Special.)—Berner spoke here today for more than two hours. He explained his platform as published in his announcement for governor. He said if Colonel Candler would not meet him in joint debate, he and Atkinson would meet on the stump.

He treated Colonel Candler very fairly. He said he did not intend to sling any mud and when the campaign is over neither Atkinson nor Candler would have to clean off any mud thrown by him. He said he thought Judge Atkinson had acted wisely in not resigning his position, for he would be out of a job after the nomination. He said Candler would have acted wisely if he had not resigned his office, for he said he (Berner) was going to be governor. He also said should a vacancy occur he would appoint Colonel Candler secretary of state, if he wanted it. This he said jestingly. He said seriously he would appoint railroad commissioners who would attend to business.

Politics in Pulaski.

Hawkinsville, Ga., April 7.—(Special.)—County politics in Pulaski is beginning to bubble at a lively rate.

The candidates for state senate are Colonel M. F. Hodge, of this city, and Hon. W. J. Mullis, of Cochran, who was in the senate from this district in 1897.

There are four candidates for the lower house. They are: Hon. G. Walker Jordan, one of the present representatives; J. C. Hendley, T. J. Lee and George Bright.

Contests will be made also for all the other county offices.

Captain R. W. Anderson, chairman of the county democratic executive committee, has called a meeting of this committee for April 26th to decide at what time the primary shall be held.

COUNTY COMMITTEE TO MEET.

Will Assemble Saturday To Consider Action of County Commissioners.

At the session of the Fulton county commissioners, a resolution was adopted requesting the chairman of the democratic executive committee of Fulton county to convene his committee for the purpose of providing at the approaching democratic primary for an expression upon the election of judges and solicitors of the city court of Atlanta by the people.

Mr. Albert Howell, Jr., chairman of the democratic executive committee of Fulton county, was seen yesterday, and in response to a request for information as to what course the executive committee would pursue, stated that he had just prepared a call for a meeting of the democratic executive committee of Fulton county to be held at the courthouse on next Saturday at 3 o'clock.

The purpose of the meeting was limited by the call to provision for expression of preference as to the election of judges and solicitors of the city court of Atlanta, and to determination of manner of selecting delegates to democratic conventions and to designate the form of tickets to be voted at the primary, which has already been called for April 21, 1898.

No other business will be considered at this meeting.

The official call is as follows:

"Atlanta, Ga., April 7, 1898.—A meeting of the democratic executive committee of Fulton county, Georgia, will be held at the county courthouse on next Saturday, April 9th, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of providing for expression of preference as to the election of judges and solicitors of the city court of Atlanta; to determine the manner of selecting delegates to party conventions and to designate the form of tickets at the democratic primary to be held in Fulton county on Thursday, April 21, 1898. All members of the committee are urged to be present.

"ALBERT HOWELL, JR., Chairman."

THE DEMOCRATIC WAVE.

Cities of the North Show a Strengthening of the Democratic Cause.

Cleveland, O., April 7.—(Special.)—The municipal elections of Monday displayed a marked revival of democratic energy.

In Chicago the victory previously gained by Mayor Harrison was emphasized by a general democratic triumph, giving them control in full of the city government.

In Cincinnati the democratic party had virtually been destroyed, having lost more than 50 per cent of its strength, and the republicans carrying the city by 20,000 majority. The republicans likewise carried Cleveland by 10,000 and Toledo by half as many, and the great majority of other cities in proportion. In Monday's election the democrats carried Cincinnati by nearly 2,000 and elected most of their ticket in Toledo, while in the home of Mark Hanna they gained all around on councilmen, and kept the republican majority down to normal figures. Cities and towns that have not known democratic victories since 1893 have made complete flops and elected everything that was democratic, from mayor to assessors.

In every voting precinct in Ohio on Monday there were voters who either voted the democratic ticket or remained away from the polls as a token of their disapproval of the administration, whether on the question of prosperity or appointments to office, or the Cuban policy. Democrats swept such cities as Dayton, Zanesville, Middleton, the home of Paul Sorg; Hamilton, the home of James E. Campbell; Springfield, the home of Governor Bushnell; Fostoria, the home of ex-Governor Foster; Akron, the home of Major Dick; Mansfield, the home of Secretary Sherman; Canton, the home of McKinley; Lima, the home of Brice, and dozens of other smaller places. Two-thirds of the mayors of Ohio are now democrats, Cleveland and Toledo being the only two large cities having republican mayors.

It is believed that Ohio has not only reversed the 30,000 plurality for Bushnell last fall, but has given in its place a democratic majority fully as large.

THE MURDER OF BLITCH.

It Will Be Expiated by the Execution of the Murderer on the 29th.

Douglas, Ga., April 7.—(Special.)—Zack Holmes was convicted of the murder of J. N. Blitch and sentenced to be executed April 29th. From the evidence this appeared to be one of the most cold blooded and unprovoked murders on record.

The killing occurred near Willacoochee at a turpentine still run by Blitch some five days ago. Blitch had caught Holmes gambling the Sunday before and had told him that according to custom he (Holmes) would be charged up with $5 on the books. The next week Holmes did no work. On Saturday he came to Blitch, who was sitting on his commissary steps, and demanded a settlement. Some time before this Holmes had bought some furniture, for which Blitch became responsible. Blitch told him he could not settle with him until he knew what was due on the furniture. Holmes became more positive in his demand, and when Blitch told him that he would not settle, Holmes deliberately shot him through the heart with a rifle he had brought up with him. Blitch was still sitting upon the steps when shot.

Holmes made his escape and was never arrested until last November.

This will be the first execution in the history of the county.

BOILING OVER IN AUGUSTA.

War Feeling Vents Itself at a Mass Meeting Held Last Night.

Augusta, Ga., April 7.—(Special.)—There was a mass meeting of citizens held at the courthouse tonight, at which a brass band played martial music, a small cannon awoke enthusiasm and stirring speeches were made by well-known citizens.

Resolutions were adopted which referred to the blowing up of the Maine and the Spanish cruelties in Cuba and demanded that the absolute independence of Cuba be immediately recognized, and in the maintenance of our national honor, already imperiled by delay, a vigorous American policy be instituted and maintained by the sword if necessary.

Reeve Had Many Friends.

Savannah, Ga., April 7.—(Special.)—Following upon the sentencing of H. D. Twitty to a five-year-term in the penitentiary for forgery in the famous fraudulent rosin receipts case, H. M. Reeve appeared in court today and entered a plea of guilty with punishment as for a misdemeanor. Reeve is under three indictments for forgery. Appeals in Reeve's behalf were made both by the solicitor and his own counsel, it being shown that he did not receive a dollar of the money fraudulently taken. Reeve was the clerk at the Savannah, Florida and Western wharves, who furnished the false receipts to Twitty, the latter hypothecating them. Judge Falligant started to sentence Reeve, but decided to suspend it until tomorrow. In the meantime Reeve was sent to jail.

School Children of Americus.

Americus, Ga., April 7.—(Special.)—Census enumerators completed the census of the school population of Americus this afternoon, the result showing a total of 2,078, a handsome increase over the census of five years ago.

Of this number 619 are white and 1,449 colored. Only one white child was found who could neither read nor write. Three-fourths of the total number attend the public schools.

Alliance Editor in Trouble.

Raleigh, N. C., April 7.—(Special.)—Editor J. L. Ramsey, of The Progressive Farmer, the organ of the National Farmers' Alliance, was arrested here today on a warrant charging him with criminally libeling ex-Judge William R. Allen, of Goldsboro, who is counsel for Persons, who claim that fees are due them by the state in settlement of some oyster claims. The editorial says the claims are fraudulent and that Allen is a party to the fraud. It is said J. W. Denmark, chief clerk to the state treasury, wrote the editorial. Ramsey tells me he did not see the proof of it. He goes to Goldsboro tomorrow for trial.

MRS. NOBLES WILL BE PUT TO WORK

The Old Woman Who Murdered Her Husband Taken from Jail.

SHE GOES TO ELBERT COUNTY

Gus Fambles, the Negro Who Helped, Will Be Saved from Gallows.

HE IS STILL IN BIBB COUNTY JAIL

Sheriff of Twiggs County Was Stopped by Governor Atkinson Before Taking Fambles Off to Die.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., April 7.—After more than three years' incarceration in the Bibb county jail, where she has been confined for safe keeping, Mrs. Elizabeth Nobles, whose death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment for the murder of her husband, was taken this morning by Captain Maddox to his convict camp, in Elbert county, where she will remain until the state has established its penitentiary farm for women and children, and she will then be carried there to spend the remainder of her days. There were several ladies at the jail and at the depot this morning to bid Mrs. Nobles goodby. These ladies have been very kind to Mrs. Nobles while she has been in jail. They have given her clothing and food and in many other ways have contributed to her wants and made her stay in jail as comfortable as possible. They have also ministered to her spiritual welfare. Mrs. Nobles parted with these good friends with much regret and wept considerably. Mrs. Nobles expressed herself as very grateful for the kindness that has been shown her by Sheriff Westcott, Jailer Stephan and other public officials. Mrs. Nobles was a prisoner of Twiggs county, but owing to the insecurity of the Jeffersonville jail, she was brought to Macon for safe keeping. Public opinion was very much against her at one time, and at the time of the crime it was apprehended that an attempt might be made to lynch her, so it was deemed best to bring her to Macon.

Sheriff Came for Fambles.

Tomorrow was the time appointed for Gus Fambles to die on the gallows at Jeffersonville, Twiggs county, for his murder of the husband of Mrs. Nobles, and Sheriff Jones, of Twiggs county, came to Macon this morning to take Fambles to Jeffersonville, but Governor Atkinson telephoned him at the Macon jail this morning to return to Jeffersonville without Fambles, for he would not be hanged tomorrow, as his death sentence would be commuted to life imprisonment in the penitentiary. Sheriff Jones accordingly returned to Twiggs county this afternoon without Fambles. When Fambles was informed that he would not be hanged he became very happy and expressed himself as very grateful to the governor.

The Official Order.

The following order which closes the tragedy is as follows:

"In re—Gus Fambles, application for executive clemency:

"The applicant was convicted at the special July term, 1895, of the superior court of Twiggs of the crime of murder and sentenced to be hanged. The prison commission recommends a commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment for the following reasons:

"'The defendant was jointly indicted, tried and convicted with his wife, Mary Fambles, and Elizabeth Nobles. Mary Fambles was, on the recommendation of the jury which tried them, sentenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary, which sentence she is now serving. Elizabeth Nobles, who was sentenced to hang, has been recently commuted to life imprisonment, upon the recommendation of this board for reasons thought to be sufficient and which are fully set out in the recommendation of this board, and in the executive orders commuting her sentence.

"'It is thought justice demands that the same measure of punishment should be inflicted upon each of them, which is strongly urged by many good citizens of this state, who by petition and letters have so recommended.' Therefore it is ordered,

"That the sentence of the said Gus Fambles be and it is hereby commuted to punishment by confinement in the penitentiary at hard labor during his natural life and that he be kept in the jail of Bibb county until the authorities shall order his transfer to the penitentiary.

"W. Y. ATKINSON, Governor.

"By the governor.

"F. E. CALLAWAY, Private Secretary."

Epworth League Conference.

Delegates have been arriving all day to attend the annual state conference of the Epworth League, which convened tonight in a mammoth tent which had been erected on High street. The attendance is the largest in the history of the league. Many of the houses and stores of the city are decorated in white and yellow, the colors of the league, and Macon presents quite an attractive appearance. Many persons are wearing the badges of the league. The tent has been beautifully decorated. A maltese cross outlined with electric lights and thrown out in the colors of the league is the most attractive of the set pieces in the decorations.

The programme of the exercises tonight was as follows:

7:30 p. m.—Song service, conducted by Charley D Tillman, Atlanta, Ga.

8 p. m.—Devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. Ernest W. Bingham, Madison, Ga.

8:10 p. m.—Address of welcome in behalf of the city of Macon, by Hon. S. B. Price, mayor.

8:15 p. m.—Response by Professor J. L. McGhee, first vice president, Valdosta, Ga.

8:20 p. m.—Address of welcome in behalf of the Macon Union of Leagues, by L. W. Branch, president, Macon, Ga.

8:25 p. m.—Response by Major R. J. Guinn, Atlanta, Ga.

8:30 p. m.—Song.

8:35 p. m.—Address, "Education and Character," by Lawton B. Evans, superintendent of public schools, Augusta, Ga.

9:20 p. m.—Announcements. Song. Benediction.

The singing tonight was by a large choir of male and female voices, under the leadership of Mr. R. L. McKenney.

Tomorrow's services will open with sunrise prayer, led by Miss Emma Tucker, of LaGrange.

Cherokee Club Officers.

The Cherokee club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Mr. Winship Cabaniss, president; W. E. McCaw, vice president; Leon S. Drue, secretary and treasurer. The governing board will be composed of the following: Messrs. Winship Cabaniss, W. E. McCaw, Roland Ellis, S. S. Dunlap, Jr., Prentice Huff, C. A. Caldwell and Ellis Talbot.

Business Men of Moultrie.

At the special invitation of the chamber of commerce of Macon the merchants of Moultrie, Ga., will visit Macon on next Tuesday. They will travel in a special car via the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad. The visitors will be met at the depot by a committee of the chamber, and will be escorted to the chamber, where an address of welcome will be delivered, and an elegant banquet will be served. The visitors will be entertained at the various social clubs, and will be given a ride over the city. The object of the entertainment is to establish closer social and business relations between Macon and Moultrie. At present the trade of Moultrie goes to Savannah, but Macon desires to get her share of it.

Two Outing Clubs.

Petitions have been filed in Bibb superior court for charters for two outing clubs. One petition is made by Messrs. E. S. Wilson, M. H. Taylor, F. R. Jones, H. McHatton and W. A. Redding, who desire to be incorporated under the name and style of "Ocmulgee Outing Club." The second petition is by Messrs. DuPont Guerry, L. P. Hillyer, Prentice Huff, H. M. Smith, Ben L. Jones, J. B. Hall, Albert Jones, T. J. C. Park and C. E. Campbell, who desire to be incorporated under the name and style of "The Outing Club." These clubs are simply for the pleasure and entertainment of their members, and to encourage and establish the love of outdoor athletic sports, such as boating, swimming, fishing and other forms of exercise.

MRS NOBLES AT ATHENS.

Passed Through Town on Her Way to the Convict Camps.

Athens, Ga., April 7.—(Special.)—Mrs. Elizabeth Nobles, of Twiggs county, passed through Athens today at noon, en route to the penitentiary camp of Mr. W. H. Mattox, in Elbert county, where she will enter upon the sentence of life imprisonment.

Mr. Mattox had brought the old woman from Bibb county and spent a few hours in Athens waiting for the Seaboard Air-Line train. During that time a large crowd of curious people gathered at the depot to look at her and see what kind of a creature she was.

She seemed to be perfectly satisfied with the situation and dipped her snuff with evident pleasure. She was not handcuffed, but walked freely around the waiting room while she was there.

Mr. Mattox says he has already received a number of letters from Twiggs county people urging him to make the old woman work hard and make her stay at his camp as unpleasant as the law would allow.

NEW MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

A Positive Cure for Dyspepsia.

This may read as though we were putting it a little strong because it is generally thought by the majority of people that dyspepsia in its chronic form is incurable, or practically so. But we have long since shown that dyspepsia is curable, nor is it such a difficult matter as it first appears.

The trouble with dyspeptics is that they are continually dieting, starving themselves or going to opposite extremes or else deluging the already over burdened stomach with "bitters," "after dinner pills," etc., which invariably increase the difficulty even if in some cases they do give a slight temporary relief. Such treatment of the stomach simply makes matters worse. What the stomach wants is a rest. Now, how can the stomach become rested, recuperated and at the same time the body nourished and sustained?

This is the great secret and this is also the secret of the uniform success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. This is a comparatively new remedy, but its success and popularity leave no doubt as to its merits.

The tablets will digest the food anyway, regardless of condition of stomach.

The sufferer from dyspepsia according to directions is to eat an abundance of good, wholesome food and use the tablets before and after each meal and the result will be that the food will be digested no matter how bad your dyspepsia may be, because as before stated, the tablets will digest the food even if the stomach is wholly inactive. To illustrate our meaning plainly, if you take 1,800 grains of meat, eggs or ordinary food and place it in a temperature of 98 degrees and put with it one of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets it will digest the meat or eggs almost as perfectly as if the meat was inclosed within the stomach.

The stomach may be ever so weak, yet these tablets will perform the work of digestion and the body and brain will be properly nourished and at the same time a radical lasting cure of dyspepsia will be made because the much abused stomach will be given, to some extent, a much needed rest. Your druggist will tell you that of the many remedies advertised to cure dyspepsia none of them has given so complete and general satisfaction as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and not least in importance in these hard times is the fact that they are also the cheapest and give the most good for the least money.

A little book on cause and cure of stomach trouble sent free by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Miss Margaret Mather, the Talented Actress, Dies Suddenly in West Virginia.

The curtain rang down yesterday upon the last act in the life of Margaret Mather, the beautiful and talented actress who last week delighted a large audience at the Grand in "Cymbeline." Miss Mather was playing with her company in Charleston, W. V. At the close of the domestic scene in the fourth act of "Cymbeline" she collapsed and was carried from the stage in an unconscious condition and did not regain consciousness. She lived unconscious from 11 o'clock night before last until yesterday at 5 o'clock, when she died of convulsions.

The death of Miss Mather is peculiarly sad, coming as it did when she was just reaching the topmost heights of her fame. In the midst of her greatest glory she made her last appearance.

Miss Mather in "Cymbeline" proved very popular here. She was an artist of undoubted merit and her style of acting was attractive and pleasing. The audiences attending her plays at the Grand were loud in their praises of her work. Despite the fact that she was very ill while here, she did some of the best work she had ever done. When Miss Mather arrived in Atlanta to fill her engagement she was suffering with an acute attack of la grippe. She grew worse while here and several times during the play she had to retire from the stage while her understudy filled her place. The audiences never knew that Miss Mather was ill, and so well did the understudy fill the place of the leading lady the people did not know that it was not Miss Mather on the stage.

After leaving Atlanta Miss Mather's health declined, but she continued to play. Her last appearance on the night of her collapse was a credit to any actress. She did her part well through the entire four acts of the play, and no one could tell the intense strain she was undergoing until she fell unconscious upon the stage.

Margaret Mather, as she was known on the stage, was Margaret Finlayson, and she was born in 1862. Her father, John Finlayson, is still living in Detroit. Margaret passed her childhood among squalid surroundings, not in any way tending to divert her attention toward the stage. After she left home, a half-grown girl, she engaged as dishwasher in the Russell house. Having a chance some time later to join a barn-storming troupe, she availed herself of it, with the result that in 1880, while in New York, she attracted the attention of Manager James Hill, who persuaded her to take a course in a training school. After two years of study on the part of Juliet, she made her debut in that character at McVicker's theater, Chicago, in 1882.

Miss Mather had been twice married. Her first husband was Emil Haberkorn, an orchestra leader. She was divorced from him and shortly after she married Gustav Pabst, the Milwaukee brewer. This venture, too, was a failure and resulted in another divorce.

Her latest venture was a magnificent production of "Cymbeline," under the management of Bertie Whitney, of Detroit.

SCHOOL BOARD IN BUSY SESSION

Meeting Yesterday Was Given to the Discussion of Important Matters.

CENSUS REPORT RECEIVED

Vote To Hold Open Board Meetings Resulted in a Tie.

TEACHERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Superintendent Slaton Urges That Better Light Be Provided in the School Rooms for Students.

THE board of education held an interesting session yesterday afternoon in the Boys' High school building. The meeting was called to order shortly after 4 o'clock, with all members present except Dr. L. P. Stephens, who attended the council meeting. Mr. Hamilton Douglas left the meeting just before 5 o'clock to fill an engagement, and shortly after Dr. Stephens took his seat.

A lively discussion was entered into during the fore part of the meeting over a resolution introduced by Mr. Oscar Pappenheimer, which called for open meetings of the board. The vote one the resolution was a tie, failing to receive the two thirds necessary to change any rule of the board.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Pappenheimer is as follows and was strongly supported by him and others, but was as strenuously objected to by several.

"Resolved, That hereafter the meetings of this board shall be open to the public, except on such special occasions when the board may, by majority vote, decide that an executive session is necessary."

The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Vice President J. G. Bloodworth, Oscar Pappenheimer, Hamilton Douglas and Mayor C. A. Collier. Noes—President Hoke Smith, W. B. Miles, A. C. Turner and L. Z. Rosser.

The report of Superintendent W. F. Slaton contained some valuable suggestions to the board. These were received and the two principal ones were acted upon favorably. Major Slaton inaugurated the cooking school of the Girls' High school and recommended that it be continued for the present. He said he was sorry that not only cooking but sewing and other domestic accomplishments had not been taught in the high school when his girls were students.

The board appropriated $30 from the general fund to defray the expenses of the cooking school, and it will be continued for the present. The board was much pleased with the dinner given by the girls of the school last week, and having personal experience with the culinary art as it is taught in the school, was willing that it should continue.

Better Light Is Wanted.

Major Slaton called attention to the large number of children who are wearing spectacles in the schools. He says that the number is constantly increasing and that he is certain it is the effect of defective light. Mr. Pappenheimer introduced two resolutions. One ordered that in Ira Boulevard and other schools where the light is defective to so rearrange the desks that the light will fal over the left shoulders of the children. The other resolution ordered that schools supplied with sliding blinds must tear them out and replace them with roller blinds. Both resolutions were referred to the finance committee.

The committee on schools and teachers announced that Professor P. D. Youngblood, recently appointed to the chair of science in the Boys' High school, had been selected to remain during the present scholastic year. Miss Ada Stamps, of the third grade Frazier street school, was granted leave of absence until the end of the present term on account of illness.

Miss Pocahontas Hutchinson, assistant principal of State street school, was granted a leave of absence for one month on account of illness. Her place will be filled by Miss Nellie Riordan. The board was asked to rule on the case of a pupil of the Boys' High school, who had been suspended for three weeks. He asked that this enforced absence not be counted against him in his average. The board agreed to this and this rule will be followed in the future.

To Prepare for Examinations.

Mr. Luther Rosser introduced a resolution ordering that the superintendent be authorized to instruct the principals of the schools not to prepare for the final examinations a last day exercises until they hear from the board on the subject. The resolution was adopted by the board. This action was precipitated because of the fact that for several months each year before the end of school the teachers have prepared their classes for the examinations and instructed them in the exercises for the final day of school.

It is the opinion of the members of the board that too much time was wasted in this manner and the resolutions, therefore, met with approbation. It was ruled that all teachers who desired to observe a religious holiday must notify the superintendent one week in advance of their intention. There was some trouble over a Jewish holiday last week. It was supposed that all Jewish teachers would observe it and supernumeraries were secured for their places. Some observed it and others did not, causing much confusion in making up the payroll.

The salaries of all employees of the school system will be cut 7½ per cent during the coming month. Mr. W. B. Miles was appointed a committee of one to examine electrical and chemical appliances for use in the two high schools. The salary of Mrs. Cola Speers was increased $10 a month, she receiving $50 a month in the future instead of $40. This was done because her work was found to be more arduous than was first supposed.

The report of Assistant Superintendent L. M. Landrum, who investigated the question of semi-annual promotions at the teachers' convention at Chattanooga, was received. He reported that the members of the convention seemed to all approve of rapid promotions where it is deserved.

The board allowed Superintendent Slaton a leave of absence to examine the school systems of the west. It was agreed to pay his expenses on this trip. He will leave during the latter part of this month and will visit Nashville, Indianapolis and several other cities. He will report his observations upon his return. President Smith made a speech favoring a new system of grading in the schools. His idea is to mark children by words instead of figures, using, for instance, the words "good," "fair," "indifferent" and "bad." Mr. Smith thought this would do away with the scramble for honors. No action was taken on the question.

The census report was laid before the board and received the approval of the members. It was handed to the superintendent, with instructions for him to send it to State School Commissioner Glenn at his earliest opportunity. The enumerators made a kick. It appears that the report was first handed to Major Slaton about three weeks ago. He decided to check it over with the city directory, and in doing so found several hundred houses which had not been visited by the enumerators.

He rejected the report and the work was done over again, augmenting the number of children by several hundred. The census takers now want pay for the time they spent in doing their work the second time in addition to their regular pay. The board members are not inclined to grant this request, but the matter was referred to the finance committee.

The census compares very favorably with the census of 1893, which was as follows:

	Whites.	Colored.	Total.
First ward	1,599	1,563	3,162
Second ward	1,724	655	2,379
Third ward	1,516	844	2,360
Fourth ward	1,372	1,671	3,043
Fifth ward	1,849	845	2,694
Sixth ward	1,261	917	2,178
West End	377	145	522
Totals	9,698	6,640	16,338

The committee on textbooks handed in its report, which was read by the members and laid on the table for one month, when it will be acted upon and made public.

NEW SCHOOL CENSUS OF ATLANTA.

Report of the Enumerators Was Received Yesterday by the Board of Education—Figures Show a Large Increase Over Last Census.

Ward—	No. Children Aged 6 to 18.							Illiteracy.		Infirm.	
	White.			Colored.			Total.	Wh.	Col.	Wh.	Col.
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.					
First	729	766	1,495	873	1,218	2,091	3,586	1	167	0	3
Second	1,022	1,047	2,069	305	351	656	2,725	8	150	2	1
Third	902	952	1,854	443	558	1,001	2,853	51	100	3	1
Fourth	815	787	1,002	924	989	1,913	3,515	6	217	1	0
Fifth	902	916	1,818	316	398	714	2,532	12	34	5	3
Sixth	779	790	1,569	345	432	777	2,346	2	43	1	3
Seventh	284	306	590	71	79	150	740	0	18	1	2
Totals	5,433	5,564	10,997	3,277	4,025	7,302	18,299	80	729	13	13

DEFENSE WILL CLOSE MONDAY.

Captain Carter's Brother Testifies Relative to Westcott Money.

Savannah, Ga., April 7.—Frank P. Blair, counsel for Captain Carter, announced today that the defense would probably close its testimony before the courtmartial with the adjournment of the court on Monday or Tuesday. Then there will probably be a week of rebuttal, followed by arguments.

I. Stanton Carter, Captain Carter's brother, was the first witness on the stand today. He said he was at one time in New York with his brother and Mr. Westcott and Mr. Westcott took Captain Carter to a bank, took $7,500 from a safety deposit box and gave it to him.

Major Thomas Handbury, of the engineer corps, now stationed at St. Louis, corroborated the testimony of engineer officers in favor of Captain Carter's engineering methods.

Several Savannah pilots testified as to the great success of the work in the Savannah river and other witnesses sustained the defense in certain minor points.

Forecast for Today.

Georgia and Alabama—Fair weather; northerly winds.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

JONAS—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Jonas and Mrs. Harriet R. Echols are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. I. S. Jonas this afternoon at the residence, 19 Baltimore block, at 3:30 o'clock. Interment at Oakland cemetery.

No Other Shoe Stock....

Can show such a variety of splendid values in Stylish, Durable and Perfect-fitting Shoes. We claim all the best virtues for our Spring and Summer Styles and believe the Shoes we sell will please you.

R. C. BLACK, 35 Whitehall St.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR AN EASTER NEST

of good things for a substantial and dainty meal? Then come to our store where we have provided all the delicacies of the season in our line, and will have the freshest of new laid duck, goose or hen's eggs, to dye for your Easter breakfast, and sweetest butter in the city.

325-329 Peachtree Street.

A. W. FARLINGER.

Special Sale of Trunks and Valises.

For one week only we will offer a Canvas Covered, Sole Leather Bound, Brass Trimmed, Cloth Lined throughout, Automatic Tray Trunk with extra Dress Tray and Straps, same as cut in

32-inch for........$7.00
34-inch for........$7.50
36-inch for........$8.00

We also have a few Automatic Tray Trunks left to go at

$3.99.

Call and be convinced.

The Atlanta Trunk Factory.

L. LIEBERMAN,

92-94 Whitehall Street.

HIDES Out-of-town merchants and butchers will do well to write us before selling. Edw. O. Miles & C

References: R. G. Dun & Co.; Bradstreets. su-tu-fri

MURRAY HILL CLUB WHISKEY

Be sure and ask for this brand, and refuse all substitutes, if you desire

THE BEST.

Sold by prominent wine and liquor merchants and on dining cars.

JOS. A. MAGNUS & CO

CINCINNATI, O.

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY

CLARK HOWELL..........................Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL......Business Manager

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We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

Where to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel
JACKSONVILLE—Stockton's, 209 W. Bay Street H. Drew & Bro.
CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine Street.
NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth Street; the Hotel Marlborough.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 217 Dearborn St Great Northern Hotel.
DENVER, COL.—Hamilton & Kendrick.
HOUSTON, TEX.—Bottler Bros.
KANSAS CITY, MO.—Van Noy Bros.
MACON, GA.—Subscription Department, W. D Bankston, Manager, office at Burr Brown's book store, Mulberry street.
ROME GA.—J. Sam Veal, 250 Broad Steeet.

To Subscribers.

The Traveling Agents of The Constitution are Messrs. W. H. Overbey and Charles H. Donnelly

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building sole Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

Some Circulation Figures

The following statement of the Sworn Circulation of....

The Daily Constitution

From its business manager, Col. Wm. A. Hemphill, explains itself.

As will be observed, the sworn, bona fide, Average Daily Circulation of The Constitution for EACH DAY, during the past ten days has been . . . .

30,410 COPIES

A larger circulation than can be shown by any other newspaper (morning or evening) published in the Southern states.

I hereby certify that the actual, sworn, bona fide circulation of The Daily Constitution for the past ten days has averaged **30,410** copies per day—this being **Entirely Exclusive of the Weekly Edition of The Constitution.** This is the largest circulation of any newspaper published south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers.

W. A. HEMPHILL,
Business Manager Constitution.
Atlanta, Ga., April 5, 1898.

THE CONSTITUTION has been entirely content to let its news columns speak for themselves, and it has not been considered necessary to burden the public with daily statements of circulation. Since its average daily circulation, however, has gone far beyond the bounds of the circulation of any other Southern newspaper, the **Actual, Sworn Figures**—exclusive, of course, of the immense circulation of The Weekly Constitution—are herewith presented for the information of those who are interested in the matter.

The average sworn circulation of **The Daily Constitution** is larger than that of **ANY OTHER NEWSPAPER** (morning or evening) published in the South; while the circulation of **The Weekly Constitution**—exceeding 100,000 copies every week—is the largest of any weekly newspaper published in the world.

Both of these claims are borne out by the actual figures of sworn circulation.

ATLANTA, GA., Apri 8, 1898.

Our Suppressed Congress.

Congress finds itself in a very interesting predicament. On Wednesday it issued free tickets to the populace in and of Washington in order that the public might be able comfortably to witness the surging ebullitions of patriotism advertised to take place on that day.

The populace assembled in due course, but by a previous arrangement with native and foreign bankers (as Lombard street was thoughtful enough to cable to its friends in Wall street), the wellspring of patriotism was not permitted to bubble. The populace was compelled to retire.

Our readers know why. At the last moment it was discovered that the message, which had been advertised for noon delivery, was so ferocious and blood-curdling in its character that to make it public property would be to invite the Spaniards to massacre every American on the island. It was announced that General Fitzhugh Lee (though he was entirely in the dark as to the character of the message) had asked for delay. Wednesday, while expectation was on tiptoe, he declared that he had received no instructions to leave Cuba.

But, behold the spectacle that our suppressed congress presents! We hear no more patriotic demands from that quarter. Emissaries from the financial centers have been so successful in their campaign against the interests of free Cuba, that the patriotism which has made the freedom of Cuba one of the essentials of action, has begun to melt away. Delay, postponement, dickering with the high financiers, secret caucuses at the white house, consultations with Spanish interests, hints and intimations that the Cubans are not worthy of independence, dark suggestions that the Spanish flag must still float over the island—all these things no longer create the indignation which once greeted them. We hear no more protests against them from congress.

The republicans have already raised the hue and cry which is to compel the doubtful ones to remain in line. "Stand by the president!" That is the watchword and slogan. It is no longer, "Stand by the people," nor "Carry out the will of the people," but simply, "Stand by the president!" This, as the people have abundant reason to know, is only another form of command to support the interests of the money-lending syndicates. The republican leaders, who have been admitted behind the scenes, understand perfectly well what "standing by the president" means.

The dullest observer may be as wise if he will only use his two eyes. "Stand by the president!"—but who is the president standing by? Well, he makes no concealment of his position and desires. He is standing by Hanna. And who is Hanna standing by? That gifted man has little to conceal. He is standing by the men who contributed his enormous campaign fund; and these men represent the high financiers, who are standing by their private and personal interests.

That is the full scope and meaning of the republican cry, "Stand by the president!" It remains to be seen what company the president will have when the whole hideous scheme to sacrifice the Cubans to the bondholders is laid bare.

A Faltering Policy.

There is one fact especially that presses itself upon the attention of those who have taken an interest in developments of the past few days. Mr. McKinley must have known at least a week ago what the character and tenor of his message would be. He knew, and yet he sent no word of warning to Fitzhugh Lee to be prepared for any emergency that might arise. The president gave no sign whatever that his message would endanger American interests in Cuba, or that it would be necessary to remove American citizens before the document was to be made public.

More than that—and we beg to call particular attention to this remarkable fact—as late as Wednesday afternoon, Fitzhugh Lee assured the correspondent of the Associated Press that he had received no instructions to leave Cuba. He made this statement after it had been decided in Washington to postpone the message in order to give him time to bring the Americans away with him! Another fact, equally remarkable, is the statement that from Fitzhugh Lee came the suggestion that if the message meant trouble it should be delayed till the Americans in Havana could be furnished transportation. This completes the evidence that the American consul general at Havana had received no intimation that it would be necessary for him to take measures of safety in behalf of Americans in Cuba.

The Lees do not engage in double dealing, they do not equivocate. Therefore, when Fitzhugh Lee informs the correspondent of the Associated Press late on Wednesday that he had received no instructions to leave Havana, it may be taken for granted that his suggestion, telegraphed without knowledge or intimation of the nature of the message, was seized upon at the last moment and used to secure delay.

It is already hinted that the most urgent reason for intervention—if that step becomes necessary—is to be ignored. That reason is the independence of Cuba.

It is not hard to believe now that any intervention on the part of this government will be aimed directly at the Cubans, and will have for its first object a plan to force them to accept Spanish autonomy.

Funeral Reform.

The spirit of reform seems likely to invade the present method of conducting funeral ceremonies. Several days ago the Ministerial Union of Topeka, Kan., adopted the following resolution, designed to correct existing evils:

"Resolved 1. That we use our best endeavors to create a public sentiment in favor of greater simplicity and seclusion in the burial of the dead, and to prevent an event of the greatest solemnity from degenerating into an occasion for pomp and show.

"Resolved 2. That as a means to this end we discourage all public funerals, especially on the Sabbath, and warn our people against those cruel exactions of society which mock prudence and outface honesty in the prevailing mode of burial.

"Resolved 3. That while according a scrupulous honor to the feelings of those who have surrendered their beloved, we nevertheless deprecate any obsequies for the dead which are not in consonance with the laws of health for the living; and,

"Resolved 4. That we earnestly solicit consideration for the officiating clergyman and the funeral director, so that instead of arbitrarily apprising the former of a time for his attendance and a length of services fixed to suit the convenience of the latter, his convenience also be consulted."

There can be no doubt of the fact that the custom which prevails at present in this country with respect to funeral ceremonies admits of very great improvement. Not only is the custom harrowing to those whose sad misfortune it becomes to put away the ashes of some loved one, but the question of expense must also be considered. In order to meet the demands which custom makes humble families are often put to great expense. But again, there is always more or less exposure and discomfiture incident to public funerals, and the result is that physical disorders are contracted by surviving parties which not unfrequently result in death. So, everything considered, the reform movement which seeks to modify the present custom is not without some warrant.

What Spain Owes.

We should not allow ourselves to be misled in regard to Spain's indebtedness by the statements which have repeatedly appeared in print. Information can be obtained too readily upon this subject for us to necessarily remain in ignorance with respect to it; and since we are likely to become involved in war with Spain at any moment, we should take the pains to properly inform ourselves in regard to her conditon.

Such precaution need imply no fear of consequences on our part. We have undertaken without compromise to stop the bloody carnival of death in Cuba, and we have naught to fear from Spain, whatever her reserve power may be; but still, in common foresight, it behooves us to know our adversary's strength and to address ourselves thereto. In time of war economic principles count for even more than in time of peace.

As to the magnitude of Spain's debt, there can be no two opinions. In round numbers it aggregates $1,250,000,000, or $73 per capita. Our own national debt aggregates only $1,000,000,000 in round numbers, or barely $16 per capita. But while Spain is encumbered with burdensome financial obligations we should not close our eyes to the fact that she is still in much better condition than some of the other powers of Europe. For instance, France at the present time owes $4,446,793,398, or $116 per capita; and on the score of financial embarrassment, France is much worse off than Spain. Even Great Britain herself is loaded with debt, the burden which she carries aggregating $3,350,000,000, or $87 per capita. Italy's debt is $2,324,826,000, or $76 per capita; the Netherlands' $430,589,000, or $95 per capita; Austria-Hungary's $2,866,000,000, or $70 per capita, and Greece's $107,306,000, or $49 per capita. Germany is the only European power which is substantially out of debt. She owes $77,577,000, or $1.57 per capita Russia owes $3,941,000,000, or $30 per capita, and Turkey $821,000,000, or $37 per capita.

So from these figures it appears that while Spain is heavily burdened with debt, she is almost equally as well off on this score as the average European country. Within the past few years Spain has suffered much from the drain which the Cuban war has made upon her resources, but she is still in possession of more wealth than we have been inclined to suppose.

We should not close our eyes to the facts. If we are destined within the next few days to meet in deadly strife with Spain upon the high seas, we should first acquaint ourselves in advance with the exact truth in regard to her condition. We may be confused or misled by errors, but the truth cannot hurt us. On the contrary, it may enable us to so make use of our strength as to bring Spain to her senses in less time than otherwise.

Great Britain's Attitude Explained.

In a speech delivered in the house of commons on last Tuesday Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, who is at present in charge of Great Britain's foreign affairs, discussed at some length the situation in the far east and endeavored to explain why the government had resolved to join hands with Germany and Russia in demanding important territorial concessions from China.

Mr. Balfour declared that the government had exhausted its diplomatic resources in trying to persuade Germany and Russia not to make demands upon China for privileges which were clearly not in the interest of universal trade rights, but that failing in this effort there was no recourse left but for the government to put in its demands for corresponding privileges. On account of the strategic and commercial value of Wei-Hai-Wei, just across the gulf from Port Arthur, Mr. Balfour stated that the government demanded the concession of this port from China in order to balance the territorial footholds conceded to Germany and Russia.

Mr. Balfour did not undertake in his speech to reconcile this selfish course of procedure with the bold declaration enunciated by the government several months ago to the effect that Great Britain would not suffer any power to acquire rights in China not extended to other powers also, and that furthermore, she would interpose the strength of her good right arm to prevent China's spoliation.

But Mr. Balfour reached the climax of his argument when he touched upon the future which awaited China. He stated that while Great Britain desired to preserve the integrity of China, there could be no doubt of the facts that the future looked dark for the empire, and that grave surprises might happen. Since Great Britain is the only champion which has up to this time espoused China's cause, it is evident that the spoliation of the great Mongolian empire is likely to occur at almost any moment.

The Cost of War.

While the cost of war should not forbid us to resort to that expedient in order to maintain the cause of justice and humanity, still the matter calls for some attention just at this time.

Since our first struggle with Great Britain in 1776, we have expended in warfare the round sum of $10,000,000,000. The revolutionary war cost us $135,193,703 and 30,000 lives; the war of 1812, $107,159,000 and 2,000 lives; the Mexican war $74,000,000 and 2,000 lives; the Indian wars and other minor wars $1,000,000,000, and 49,000 lives, and the war between the states $8,500,000,000 and 544,000 lives. In this last struggle is included the loss entailed upon both sides.

Seven of the principal wars which Great Britain has waged in modern times have cost as follows: The revolution of 1688, $180,000,000; the Spanish succession, $310,000,000; the seven years war, $560,000,000; the Spanish war, $270,000,000; the American revolution, $710,000,000; the Napoleonic wars, $8,015,000,000, and the Crimean war $350,000,000.

War at the present time is calculated to be more destructive than ever, but still the demands of justice and humanity must be met.

Georgia's Fruit Crop.

The assurance which now exists that all danger from frost has passed, gives promise that the fruit crop of Georgia will be a full one.

The general anxiety which prevailed in regard to the April frost is but an evidence of the importance which our fruit interests have attained. A few years ago that anxiety only concerned local consumption, but now that the fruit crop has become one of the important commercial factors of the state, its progress is watched with the same concern which attaches to cotton and to corn. This diversification of interest is a healthy sign, marking, it is to be hoped, other departures which can be built into the same importance.

The farmers of the state are to be congratulated on the good fortune which this first indication holds out for them. There is one last word of warning, however, which The Constitution would urge, and that is—plant corn! Whether war comes or not, enough disturbance has already been given the food market to make prices high next fall, and that farmer who depends upon the west for corn or meat will play a losing game. Plant corn, raise hogs, and let cotton be your last care.

More Trouble.

In the midst of rumors and intimations of war, it is interesting to note that the work of establishing the gold standard in India goes gayly, if not briskly, on.

The British secretary of state for India stated in the house of commons last week that, except under some international arrangement, the reopening of the India mints to silver was an impossibility—the impossibility being the repeal of the Indian government to coin silver at the old ratio. In other words, having robbed the natives of the value of their savings in silver and created a famine, in the midst of plenty, by a monetary stringency, the Indian government is not now disposed to make restitution. The Spaniards have committed no worse crime against humanity than the British government in India is responsible for.

The announcement made in the house of commons means that an attempt will now be made to impose the gold standard on India. The conditions there are such that to stand still is to invite a native revolt. The masses in India know that they have been despoiled, and this knowledge is very dangerous to the peace of the country.

Therefore some further step must be taken, and that means an attempt to establish the gold standard by accumulating a gold reserve in India. The outcome will be very interesting for this country. Where is the gold to come from? The London market is already suffering from the strain of gold imports to this country. The gold is not likely to be taken from the Bank of England. There is but one national treasury open to the world—that of the United States—and if the gold standard be established in India, the people of this country will have to bear the brunt of the burden.

This will give Mr. McKinley more trouble in 1900.

Is Great Britain Outwitted?

If reports which have lately come from the east are true, Great Britain has not only receded from the bold stand which she took some time ago with reference to the integrity of China, but she has actually decided to participate in the game of spoliation which has recently been started by France, Germany and Russia.

Within the last few days Great Britain is alleged to have demanded of the Chinese government concessions similar to those already granted to the other powers. Wei-Hai-Wei is the possession upon which it is affirmed that she has fixed her covetous desire. At present this possession is under the jealous supervision of Japan, the latter having seized it in order to guarantee the payment of the war indemnity which she exacts from China; and if Great Britain has actually demanded Wei-Hai-Wei she must first had some conference with Japan.

Is it possible that Great Britain has been outwitted by the other European powers, and that in order to protect her interests she is forced to join them in despoiling China?

Mr. Harrison, late president, says he can serve his country best by remaining silent. An earlier discovery of this important fact would have stopped the publication of a recent work on the machinery of our government.

With Mr. Bryan out of the way for a moment, Editor Merrick pays his respects to the critics of that gifted man of affairs, the Hon. Mark Hanna.

A distinguished financier is on record as remarkable that if Spain gets whipped she will try to exact a heavy indemnity from the United States. We have no doubt that the republicans in congress, in order to stand by the president would vote unanimously to pay it.

The attempt to make Fitzhugh Lee responsible for the delay is a pretty stiff dose to offer the public.

Next Monday we may expect—more delay.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls is credited with having recently declined a nomination for the national house of representatives on the ground that the lower branch of congress would afford no distinction to a man who had once served in the senate. The announcement of this alleged decision on the part of the ex-senator leads The St. Louis Globe-Democrat to make this pertinent observation: Several men have won new laurels in the house after leaving the senate. Clay served in the senate before he did in the house and he could have continued in the senate, but he accepted a seat in the popular chamber in preference. Moreover, he became a far more potent figure in the house than he had been in the other body. He returned to the senate afterwards, but during his service in the house, especially at the time of the war of 1812 and during the Missouri admission contest, he was the most powerful personage in the country. John Quincy Adams was not only an ex-senator, en ex-diplomat of distinction and a famous exsecretary of state when he went to the house of representatives in 1831, but he was also an ex-president, yet he won more glory in the house than he did in all his other stations. In the house Mr. Ingalls might carve out for himself a brilliant new career.

With the approach of Easter there naturally exists in the minds of most people some desire to know something of the origin of the sacred day's observance. The Ladies' Home Journal meets this desire admirably. Says this popular household magazine: "The observance of Easter dates back to about the year 68, at which time there was much contention among the eastern and western churches to what day the festival should be observed. It was finally ordained at the council of Nice in the year 325 that it must be observed throughout the Christian world on the same day. This decision settled that Easter should be kept upon the Sunday first after the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month, but no general conclusion was arrived at as to the cyclt by which the festival was to be regulated, and some churches adopted one rule and some another. This diversity of usage was put an end to and the Roman rule making Easter the first Sunday after the fourteenth day of the calendar moon was established in England in 669. After nine centuries a discrepancy in the keeping of Easter was caused by the authorities of the English church declining to adopt the reformation of the Gregorian calendar in 1582. The difference was settitd in 1752 by the adoption of the rule which makes Easter day always the first Sunday after the full moon, which appears on or next after the 21st day of March. If the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter is the Sunday aftir.

Two Bold Collegians.

From The San Francisco Argonaut.

William Wetmore Story was fond of telling the following tale of James Russell Lowell and himself:

"James Lowell and I were very angry with Webster for staying in old Tyler's cabinet, and as he was to speak in Faneuil hall on the evening of the 30th of September, 1842, we determined to go in (from the Harvard law school) and hoot at him, and to show him that he had incurred our displeasure. There were 3,000 people there, and we felt sure that they would hoot with us, young as we were. But we reckoned without our host.

"Mr. Webster, beautifully dressed, stepped forward. His great eyes looked, as I shall always think, straight at me. I pulled off my hat; James pulled off his. We both became as cold as ice and as respectful as Indian coolies. I saw James turn pale; he said I was livid. And when the great creature began that most beautiful exordium, our scorn turned to deepest admiration, from abject contempt to belief and approbation."

An Irish Whisper.

From The Boston Courier.

"An' sure Dinnis, it's crazy oi've been all day to hear ye till me that ye loved me."

"Arrah Mavourneen, come close to me till I fhisper it in yer ear."

"Beggin' yer pardon, Dinnis, but it's hard of hearin' oi em wit me ears, but ye'll jist have the koindness to fhisper it on me lips it'll rache me comprihinsion in a jiffy, so it will."

A Horse for His Wife.

From The Chicago News.

"I want a gentle horse for my wife to drive," said the prospective purchaser. "Can you recommend this one?"

"Yes, indeed!" replied the owner; "there is not a safer horse for a lady to be found anywhere, and there is but one thing he's afraid of."

"And what is that?" asked the other.

"He is awfully afraid some one will say 'whoa' to him and he won't hear it," replied the conscientious owner.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Li Hung Chang.

(An American Protest.)

Are they going to hang
Li Hung Chang—
Are they going to cut off his head,
And, Oh!—turn pale!—
His little pigtail?
Oh, that's what the cable said!

Will the sword fall—bang!
On Li Hung Chang,
Who made us the friendly call
And asked us how
Was our liver now,
And the women their ages, all!

Kill Kang and Swang
And the winsome Wang,
And the fellow who has One Lung;
But for Joss his sake
Don't you dare to make
A funeral of Old Li Hung!

There's wild Wah Lee—
He's a cheap washee,
And frolicsome Hop Lee, young;
And blithe Sam Hop—
Let their heads all drop,
But spare us our friend Li Hung!

Briefs from Billville.

Physicians take a grave view of the war fever.

We are all ready to fight, if the government will present arms.

We are all patriots in war and pensionists afterwards.

War may be wisdom, but it's hard to beat peace and peaches.

We don't need war to thin out the population. We have providence and the doctors.

* * * * *

No War for Them.

A Georgia bard, moved by a spirit of patriotism, sings:

"A little space to write in,
And springtime to delight in—
Let others do the fightin'!"

And still another, who likes a quiet pastoral life, sings:

"No volleyed war in mine—
Steel sword and sash of silk;
Give me the 'lowing kine—
Cornbread and buttermilk!"

* * * * *

Some of the eastern folk-lore journals are "off" on negro dialect. That to which they give preference is about as correct as the mouthings of the end man in the average minstrel troupe. It is a dialect entirely unrecognizable in the localities of which it is said to be characteristic. And folk-lore journals are presumed to be correct in these matters. That is the pity of it.

* * * * *

Thrice he's disarmed who lets his quarrel rust.

* * * * *

The government will not be able to make a soldier of John Vance Cheney. He sings:

"I would rather be
'Neath a greenwood tree,
With a song and a handful of daisies,
Than the darling of victory
'Mid the bray of the rabble's praises."

* * * * *

This national suspense is dreadful, but still it's healthier than being blown up by torpedoes.

* * * * *

Fifty millions for defence,
And not a thing defended sence!

Mr. Edgar Saltus doesn't like Mr. Stephen Phillips. And yet, Mr. Phillips was served hot from London under brown covers.

* * * * *

To the Irrepressible.

"The Maine"—again
O singers vain!
You're a perplexing study;
For still it's plain
That, like the Maine,
Much of your verse is muddy!

* * * * *

It goes without saying, if Spain tackles the American flag she'll be beaten with many stripes.

* * * * *

"The Spanish women," says an exchange, "will sell their tresses for a war fund."

But that would only add to their distresses.

* * * * *

A War Parody.

Just before the battle, William,
We are thinking most of you,
While upon the field we're watching
With the enemy in view.
William, William, will you ever
Make our hopes and longings vain?
Will you send that message never
'Till we're numbered with the slain.

In case of war we will hold our own—if we ever can get it back from Wall Street.

All roads lead to Hampton Roads now, and Key West will unlock the situation.

F. L. S.

SOME NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

Thunder can be heard nine miles away.

After cleaning plated goods, a final rubbing with tissue paper will very much improve the polish.

Some of the screws used in watches are so small that it takes 380,000 of them to weigh a pound.

There are in circulation in China at the present time coins bearing the names of emperors who lived 2,000 years ago.

Ice artificially manufactured by the use of chemical mixtures is not a late idea by any means, the invention dating back to 1783.

A cable's length is one-tenth of a nautical mile (6,080 feet). The longest mile is the Norwegian, which is within a fraction of seven times ours.

Nearly 1,200,000 pounds of colors are used by the United States government annually for printing paper money, revenue and postage stamps.

Golf can positively be traced in Scottish history to 1457, and it is believed to have been played much earlier than that date.

A pair of gloves passes through nearly 200 hands from the moment that the skin leaves the dresser's hands till the time when the gloves are purchased.

ODD BITS OF INFORMATION.

In New Zealand two persons working together constitute a factory.

The manufacture of sugar and salt is carried on by the aid of 2,401 inventions.

Five hundred trading vessels leave the Thames daily for all parts of the world.

A nutmeg tree of the largest size will produce no more than five pounds of nutmegs.

In Russia it is the custom for duelists to breakfast together before going out to fight.

British landlords are said to own 20,000,000 acres of land in the United States, an area larger than that of Ireland.

The jellyfish has no teeth, but uses himself as if he were a piece of paper when he is hungry, getting his food and then wrapping himself about it.

In ancient Egypt when a cat died in a private house the inmates shaved their eyebrows. The killing of cats, even accidentally, was considered a capital offense.

On the average, taking England and Wales, one person in seventy-three is a Smith, one in seventy-six a Jones, one in 115 a Williams, one in 148 a Taylor, one in 162 a Davies, and one in 174 a Brown.

Every ton of Atlantic water when evaporated yields eighty-one pounds of salt, a ton of Pacific water seventy-nine pounds, arctic and antarctic waters yield eighty-five pounds to the ton, and Dead Sea water 187 pounds.

FIRST DECADE OF REGULATION

A Semi-Official Review of the Interstate Commerce Commission's Work.

COURTS BLAMED FOR FAILURES

They Are Criticised for Not Stretching the Law's Meaning.

CONGRESS GETS A KEEN THRUST, TOO

Commission Statistician Suggests That Country Is Drifting Toward Governmental Ownership.

MR. HENRY C. ADAMS, the statistician of the interstate commerce commission, reviews in The Atlantic Monthly for April the first ten years' work of that body.

This is the first expression heard from the commission in two or three months other than its official orders. But it appears from Mr. Adams's article that the board still entertains strong feelings against the federal courts and the supreme court of the United States in particular. He cheerfully admits that prior to 1886 the lower courts, state and federal, in their anxiety "to assist the legislators of the several states in their endeavor to solve the railway problem, had stretched a point and supported the states in their claims that state governments had the right to regulate through traffic as well as local traffic, so long as congress refrained from definite action."

Now the commission is aggrieved because the courts do not continue to "stretch a point" in leading cases and support its claims. For instance, Mr. Adams says: "One is scarcely at liberty to say, without the consent of the supreme court, what the intention of congress was in creating the interstate commerce commission." This is intended as a cut at the supreme court which has taken away from the commission certain powers which it assumed and some of them had been assumed on no better ground than that congress intended the commission to do certain things because it was not forbidden to do them.

As has been repeatedly shown, congress did not intend to give the commission power to fix rates for common carriers. This is clear from the debates in congress when the act was pending and the commission announced in one of its earliest decisions that it had not the power and that if it had the power could not be exercised because the task would be superhuman. A few years later the commission claimed that it had this power, and the board proceeded to exercise it until the supreme court said that it was going far beyond its authority. The supreme court could not stretch such a big point as that. The facts were against the commission's contention.

Here is another thrust at the courts: "The most significant chapter in the history of the commission pertains to its persistent endeavor to work out some modus vivendi without disturbing the dignity of the judiciary."

That is smartly said, but the judiciary can probably stand it if the commission can. There is no question about the persistency of the board's efforts to do something which the act did not contemplate and at the same time escape being called down by the courts. The fact that the members of the commission have always been lawyers perhaps accounts for this legal chess play in which more practical railroad experts or other business men would not be tempted to engage. Up to date there has been so little to encourage the commission in its efforts to go outside the law that the wonder is, it does not surrender gracefully and proceed with the other important work confessedly within its power.

To illustrate, it is a matter of general report ten months in the year, that the trunk lines between Chicago and New York are unjustly discriminating between individuals, or in other words that they are cutting rates. Not only would the public be benefited if this illegal discrimination could be stopped, but the carriers themselves would be glad of it. Mr. Adams says it would have been a mistake for the commission "to take upon itself the character of a detective agency." The law positively forbids any special rate or rebate to one shipper which is not given to all, and it commands the commission to investigate complaints made to it, or if no complaints are made, and it believes unjust discrimination is being practiced, the commission may institute any inquiry on its own motion. Perhaps it is true that cut rates are not confined to the north, but it is unquestionably true that there is less of it in the south than anywhere else in this country.

Wherein it would be a mistake for the commissioners to enforce the law in regard to unjust discriminations between individuals in the north while they are persistently trying to break up what it declares to be unjust discriminations between cities in the south, is not clear. The highest courts have held that the discriminations complained of by the commission against the southern carriers are not illegal, and it should always be remembered that there are thousands, even millions of instances of discrimination which are neither unjust nor unlawful.

Mr. Adams regrets that it was not possible for the courts to accept the commission's interpretation of the "spirit" of the interstate commerce act. In this connection, he remarks: "Had the courts been willing to grant the law the interpretation that congress assumed for it when it was passed, the railway problem would by this time have approached more nearly its final solution."

The courts had to take the law as they found it in the books. If the law had given the commission power to fix rates and the carriers were to claim that congress did not intend the act should have that interpretation, would the commission stand on the letter of the law, or what was claimed to have been the interpretation given it by congress?

The commission's statistician recognizes the fact that there is such a thing as too much competition. He does not indorse laws which stimulate an "already overactive struggle for commercial supremacy." He says, and correctly, too, that not only do such laws aggravate the evil of which complaint is made, but in the long run they lend their influence to consolidation. This is undeniably a fact, and the law which prohibited pooling is in a large part responsible for the consolidation of railroads. Strong roads were forced to absorb small lines to get rid of their ruinous competition. But in every case of consolidation, the public has been better served and consolidations bring greater stability of rates, which is more desirable than lower and fluctuating rates. The statistician makes a strong point in favor of pooling, although he does not expressly call attention to it. Mr. Adams supposes a case where one cattle dealer in Chicago is selected by a pool of railways to control the shipment of meats from Chicago to the seaboard. This favored shipper, it is assumed, receives a rate 10 per cent less than the rates charged other dealers, and of course in time the favored shipper controls the business. The point made by Mr. Adams is that the small shipper's remedy at common law would be slow and probably inadequate. Fair-minded people will agree with Mr. Adams that there should be a swift and certain redress for the shippers who are discriminated against thus unjustly. There should also be redress for the nine railroads against the pool of cattle dealers who may select one railroad to which to give their business out of Chicago. Did we not see here in the south the wholesale grocers combining solidly to force a railroad to give them lower rates than were given to retail grocers? And it cost that railroad thousands of dollars to fight the battle of the retail dealers.

In summarizing the first decade of the commission's work, Mr. Adams points to the fact that the board has laid down certain general principles, many of which have come to be generally observed in practice. It has aided in simplifying the classifications and in securing greater uniformity in railroad bookkeeping. He strongly recommends a special bureau of statistics and accounts. The trouble about this suggestion seems to be that it would require an army of clerks to give the bureau any efficiency. "Because the courts" (again the courts) "have thought it necessary to deny certain authorities claimed by the commission, and because congress has not shown much solicitude respecting the efficiency of the act which it passed in 1887, and has not shown itself jealous for the dignity of the administrative body which it created."

Mr. Adams takes rather a cynical view of the situation, saying in conclusion:

"For the public the case stands where it stood ten years ago. Now, as then, it is necessary to decide on the basis of theory, and in the light of political, social and industrial consideration, rather than on the basis of a satisfactory test, whether the railways shall be controlled by the government without being owned or controlled through governmental ownership. The danger is that the country will drift into an answer to this question without an appreciation of its tremendous significance."

F. W.

KANSAS CITY STILL RUNNING.

The Government Will Take the Ship if War Is Declared.

The Kansas City is still on the Savannah line of steamships, but if war is declared she may be taken any day for use as an auxiliary cruiser.

This ship is the finest in the Central of Georgia's fleet of vessels. She is a comparatively new ship and is the fastest coaster running between the south Atlantic and the northern ports. This vessel cost the Central about $300,000 when she was built. All plates used in the construction of the hull are of steel.

The dimensions of the ship are: Length over all, 346 feet; breadth of beam, 45 feet; depth of hold to top of spar deck, 27 feet 6 inches. All plates used in the construction of the hull are steel. All angles, beams, forgings, etc., are of iron.

The Kansas City holds the record between New York and Savannah. She has cut the time down to about forty hours and it is no trouble for her to run away from any of the ships on the lower part of the coast. She has large freight room and her passenger accommodations are superb. She could be used as a transport ship or as a coast guard vessel. The selection of the Kansas City by the government is equivalent to a purchase. If she is armored, she will probably carry two 5-inch quick fire rifles, twelve six-pounders and six Colt automatic guns.

Nine other vessels were bought at the time the Kansas City was picked out. The price paid for each is not known, but for the whole lot the government paid $6,000,000. A telegram from Washington says that they are all to be fitted up for the navy within three weeks and they will be attached to the flying squadron.

PATRICK SUCCEEDS HANCOCK.

Governor Russell Fills the Vacancy on the State Road.

Raleigh, N. C., April 7.—(Special.)—Governor Russell ended the hot fight for the presidency of the Atlantic and North Carolina railway today by appointing David W. Patrick, president, and Frank Brown and Lester Hoyt, directors. The directors are ordered to meet next Tuesday.

Officers at headquarters here today completed arrangements with railways for quick transportation of state guards at a moment's notice so as to be able to put all here in eighteen hours.

CRASHED IN PASSENGER TRAIN.

Coach Telescopes Smoker and a Number of Persons Are Hurt.

Steubenville, O., April 7.—This morning the eastbound Pennsylvania limited passenger train No. 2 struck a man walking on the track and knocked him into the creek west of Fernwood, this county.

While the passenger train was stopping an eastbound freight, which was following it into Steubenville, crashed into the passenger train, wrecking three cars, two of them being Pullmans. The ladies' coach telescoped the smoker, the engine of the freight and eight cars were derailed and piled up and were badly smashed.

The remains of the man who was struck by the passenger train were brought here and cannot be identified.

The injured who were in the ladies' coach are:

Christian Stegner, National Military home, Dayton, O., cut on arm and head; Rev. W. S. Lowry, No. 18 Carbon street, East End, Pittsburg, left side bruised and both legs injured. His wife had her left leg inujred. Accles Swan, of Hanover, O., was cut about the head. The conductor of the freight was injured in jumping.

THE HOOSIER POET SOUTHBOUND

James Whitcomb Riley Appears in Nashville Before Large Audience.

Nashville, Tenn., April 7.—(Special.)—Mr. James Whitcomb Riley gave a reading here tonight before a large and fashionable audience. Nashville society and the colleges and schools were largely represented in the audience, and the scene was inspiring.

Mr. Riley gave a number of his poems in his inimitable manner and threw in some stories which caused tidal waves of laughter and applause to sweep over the house. He is a perfect actor as well as gifted poet. He rarely appears in public now and on this southern tour will give readings in only six or seven cities. He will read in Atlanta April 18th. Atlanta and Macon are the only Georgia cities which he will visit.

Will Mine Wilmington Harbor.

Wilmington, N. C., April 7.—A detachment of the United States army engineers, of company B, corps engineers, Willets Point, New York, arrived here tonight in command of Corporal J. Costello, and will go to Fort Caswell tomorrow morning to mine the harbor. All the necessary explosives are at the fort, and the harbor can be thoroughly mined in seventy-two hours.

Frost Injures Crops.

Wilmington, N. C., April 7.—Truckers in this vicinity experienced considerable damage this morning from frosts. Beans suffered most. Egg plants were also cut off materially, as were irish potatoes. Strawberries were injured little, if any, as the growers had had ample warning, and had covered up the crop.

To Aid Monument Fund.

The Fifth Regiment band, of Atlanta, at an enthusiastic meeting held last night, decided to give a concert in the near future the entire proceeds of which are to be contributed to the Maine monument fund, now being raised in every state of the union. Three new members have been recently added to the band.

Increase in London Imports.

London, April 7.—The monthly board of trade returns for March show an increase in the imports of £2,757,700 and a decrease in the exports of £813,400.

CITY PRIMARY FOR OCTOBER 5TH

City Executive Committee Decides on That Day Last Night.

COUNCIL'S REQUEST IGNORED

There Were Only Three Votes To Hold Primary In June.

IRON CLAD RULES FOR CANDIDATES

They Will Not Be Allowed To Patronize Ward Heelers and Must Not Use Carriages on Primary Day—Chairman Names Sub-Committee.

As forecasted in The Constitution several days ago the city primary will be held October 5th. The city executive committee met at the city hall last night, and notwithstanding the request of city council that the primary be held June 6th, the committee decided on October 5th almost unanimously, only three members voting for June. This action was no great surprise, as a large majority of the committeemen had signed an agreement some time ago to vote for October instead of June.

The committee unanimously adopted a set of resolutions prohibiting candidates from engaging in any manner whatsoever any parties by reason of a financial consideration for the solicitation of votes. Candidates are also prohibited from using carriages on the date of the primary for sending voters to and from the polls and must make an affidavit the day after the primary that they have complied with these rules.

Chairman King appointed the following sub-committee to make the necessary arrangements for the primary: First ward, W. H. Brotherton; second ward, M. M. Welch; third ward, S. W. Day; fourth ward, Ben Conyers; fifth ward, S. C. Glass; sixth ward, George S. Brown; seventh ward, L. Z. Rosser.

On the roll call H. A. Etheridge, Zeb Bailey and Harvey Johnson were the only members absent. E. M. McArthur, R. C. Bosche and I. C. Clarke, alternates, were chosen respectively in their places. The committee decided that hereafter alternates shall be chosen to fill vacancies as their names appear in order on the minute book.

Brotherton Resolutions Adopted.

Captain Brotherton then introduced the following resolutions:

"Resolved by the city executive committee of the city of Atlanta, That a white primary election be held on Wednesday, October 5, 1898, for the nomination of the following officers:

"A mayor of the city of Atlanta, two aldermen at large—one from the north side and one from the south side; seven councilmen—one from each ward; a city clerk, city marshal, city treasurer, city tax collector, city engineer, city commissioner of public works, city comptroller, city attorney, city sexton and any other city officers to be elected at the regular election in December, 1898.

"Resolved second, That the polls of said primary shall be opened in each ward in the city of Atlanta at 7 a. m. and remain open until 7 p. m.; that a ballot box shall be placed at each voting precinct in the city of Atlanta in charge of three sworn managers for each ward and three sworn clerks at each place, to be appointed and published at least six days before said primary by a sub-committee of seven, being one from each ward from the regular executive committee to be appointed by the chair.

"Resolved third, That all legally qualified white voters whose names appear on the list of the registered voters up to and including September 23, 1898, shall be entitled to participate in said primary.

"Resolved fourth, That no registration certificates will be allowed on election day. The managers will allow no one to vote unless his name appears on the regular registration list.

"Resolved fifth, That the sub-committee provided for above shall appoint and announce the managers and clerks in each ward in said primary, and fill any and all vacancies up to day of primary, in event any manager or clerk shall not appear, the manager or managers appearing shall appoint men to fill all vacancies on said day; shall arrange for polling places, ballot boxes and make all arrangements for properly conducting said primary. They shall also assess each candidate an amount necessary to defray expenses of said election, such as poll rents, furnishing meals, managers' and clerks' hire and all necessary expenses of said election, and dispense the same.

"Resolved sixth, That every voter participating in this primary shall be considered as pledged to support the nominees of same.

"Resolved seventh, That the executive committee assemble at the council chamber on Thursday, October 6, 1898, at 12 o'clock to announce the result of the election, according to the rules laid down for the government of this primary.

"SPECIAL RULES.

"1. That the use of carriages or other conveyances, either directly or indirectly, by candidates on the day of the primary election for the purpose of conveying voters to or from the voting places shall be prohibited. This rule, of course, not to apply to individual voters using their own private conveyances for their personal use.

"2. That it shall not be admissible for any candidate desiring to be voted for at this primary to engage paid workers in his behalf; that no such candidate shall at any time after the adoption of this resolution, either directly or indirectly, pay to any person any sum of money or other valuable consideration or promise, or agree to pay or otherwise give, either directly or indirectly any valuable consideration either before, during or after the day of the primary in consideration of the vote of such person or of his influence or services in seeking to secure or contract the votes of others in favor of such candidate.

"3. That upon evidence satisfactory to this executive committee that any candidate has been guilty of a violation of any of the foregoing special rules the vote in favor of such candidate shall be declared null and void and the person receiving the next highest vote for said nomination shall be declared the regular nominee for said office. In the event there is no other candidate contesting for such nomination, or in the event all contestants for nomination for any given office shall forfeit their nomination by violations of the foregoing special rules, it shall then be the duty of this executive committee to arrange for nomination to be made for such office.

"4. That all persons are hereby put on notice that any candidate who submits his claims to the voters of Atlanta at this primary election by that action agrees to the conditions under which said election is to be held, including these special rules, and obligates himself to conform to the same, and to abide by the action of this executive committee in its enforcement of said rules and requirements."

Weak Fight for June 6th.

Mr. Frank Rice moved that June 6th be substituted for October 5th. The amendment was overwhelmingly lost, Messrs. Frank Rice, W. O. Jones and George Brown being the only ones voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Ben Conyers then presented the following amendment to Captain Brotherton's resolutions:

"That on October 6, 1898, at the meeting of this executive committee, the successful candidates for the nominations for the different offices be required to make affidavit that he has fully complied with special rules 1, 2, 3, and 4 hereof and has not in letter or spirit violated the same in any respect; and that on failure of any candidate to subscribe to such affidavit, that the nomination be awarded to the candidate receiving the highest vote who shall make such affidavit."

The resolutions as amended were adopted and the committee adjourned.

Police! Tired Feet!

Tired, aching, sweating feet have disabled many people and annoyed millions—they can be cured permanently and instantly relieved by using

Comfort Powder

The whole Hartford police force use it for this purpose, says Lieut. W. F. Gunn. Also recommended by M. E. Bach, Trained Nurse, Greensburg, Pa.

Sample Box Free. Comfort Powder Co., Hartford, Ct.

THE PASSING THRONG.

Mrs. Michael J. O'Brien, wife of Lieutenant O'Brien, of Fort McPherson, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon with her two children from Boston, Mass., where they have been residing since the celebrated courtmartial at the fort. Mrs. O'Brien was met at the train by her husband and several friends from the fort. With Mrs. O'Brien and her children were the two daughters of Captain Randall, of the fort. The Misses Randall have been in Philadelphia for some time, but will remain at McPherson in the future. The ladies were given a warm and cordial reception by the army officers and ladies from the fort who were at the train to meet the party. Lieutenant O'Brien, with his family, will reside in his old quarters at the post.

Society in the United States army circle received other additions yesterday by the arrival in Atlanta of Mrs. Simpson and Miss Simpson, wife and the daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Simpson, chief quartermaster of the department of the gulf. The ladies came in from San Antonio and went at once to their future quarters at the Aragon hotel. Within the next week the families of the other army department men will arrive in the city.

Mr. E. B. Stahlman, owner of The Nashville Banner and one of the most progressive business men of the south, is at the Aragon. Mr. Stahlman says that Nashville is not dead by any means since the exposition closed there. He believes that the exposition did the Tennessee capital much good and that the city has been given a healthy impetus that will result in a larger and better city.

Captain V. E. McBee, of Norfolk, one of the head officials of the Seaboard Air-Line, is at the Aragon.

Mr. Thomas K. Cree, secretary of the international committe of the Young Men's Christian Association, left yesterday afternoon for his home in New York city. He was here in attendance upon the meeting of the state committee of the Young Men's Christian Association and was particularly impressed with Atlanta. He was struck with the good work done by the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association in this city, a branch of the association in which he is especially interested. In speaking of the work in Atlanta he said:

"The progress made during the past year in the work for railroad men is particularly noticeable. While a few years ago the members of the international committee were anxiously seeking and waiting for interviews with railroad officials in order to present the Young Men's Christian Association work that today the committee finds itself absolutely unable to respond to all the requests from the railroad corporations for organizing associations along the lines of various systems. This notwithstanding the fact that during the past few months two additional men have been employed by the international committee to give their time to work for railroad men exclusively.

"The progress of the work among young men in the colleges and institutions of higher learning is also remarkable. College associations are now established in the leading colleges and universities of this and other countries; for instance there are forty-five college associations in Asia, fifteen in Japan alone, eleven of which are in government institutions. Out of the missionary department of the Intercollegiate Young Men's Christian Association has grown the student volunteer movement which has been instrumental in securing over 40,000 volunteers for Christian work in foreign lands. Eleven hundred and seventy-three have already gone out into the world, 231 having sailed in the last fifteen months. There are now thirteen foreign secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association doing effective service in the work for young men."

Mr. W. V. Lauraine, general manager of the new Tallulah Falls railway, which has just begun its legal existence, was at the Aragon yesterday. Mr. Lauraine says the visitors to Tallulah Falls this summer will not recognize the old Blue Ridge and Atlantic railway under its new management, as the Tallulah Falls line. The road has been greatly improved and the stations along the line have been improved.

Lieutenant Barney left yesterday over the Southern for Fort Adams, where he goes to serve as quartermaster of the Second Artillery. Lieutenant Barney was aide-de-camp to General Graham here, but was promoted.

Senator Alex Atkinson, of Butts county, was in the city yesterday. He called on the governor and all his friends here.

Mr. Sam Redwine, of Gainesville, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

Senator Blalock, of Jonesboro, was at the Kimball yesterday.

Mr. Bud Blalock, the able representative of Fayette county, sent the day in Atlanta yesterday. He will probably not return to the legislature next year and will consequently not be in the race for the speakership. He is being urged to come back, but will in all likelihood stay out of the race on account of the fact that his brother, Mr. Sim T. Blalock, will be a candidate for the senate.

Colonel Fletcher M. Johnson and wife, of Gainesville, were among the visitors in Atlanta yesterday. Mr. Johnson is one of the ablest members of the legislature, but is now in the race for the solicitorship of his circuit.

Mr. Bowdre Phinizy, of Augusta, one of Richmond county's representatives in the legislature, is here. Mr. Phinizy, in speaking of the peace resolutions passed by the cotton exchange of Augusta, against which such a kick has been raised by the Augustans, said that the resolutions were passed by business men whose interests lie chiefly in the north. He said that the resolutions were, as a matter of fact, passed in response to a request from the northern firms with whom the cotton exchange people of Augusta are connected. The action of the cotton exchange was warmly criticised by the working people of Augusta, who do not like for peace terms to be dictated by men who they believe are prompted solely by a desire to protect their business interests.

NO FUND MONEY FOR THE VIADUCT

City Council Refuses To Appropriate $15,000 Yesterday.

TURNED DOWN FINANCE REPORT

The Refusal of the Committee To Divide City Hall Fund the Cause.

MEMBERS MAKE RED HOT SPEECHES

Finance Committee and the Aldermanic Board Roundly Abused—Looks Like Bridge Cannot Be Completed This Year—Row Among Solons.

The Mitchell street viaduct was the target for council yesterday afternoon. The members refused to apportion $15,000 from the city hall fund for the bridge. Highly indignant over the announced policy of the finance committee to disregard for the present the numerous resolutions introduced in council last Monday for slices of the $60,000, some of the disappointed ones criticised the recommendation of the committee that a portion of the fund be allotted to the bridge, and to all appearances it seems they are determined the viaduct shall get none of the money unless they receive the amounts requested for their own schemes.

It was the liveliest meeting of council this year. For nearly two hours the members debated the question of appropriation and after one motion to table the finance committee's report had been killed by the vote of the chairman, the report itself was killed by a vote of seven to six. Several of the more enthusiastic councilmen grew caustic in their remarks, throwing some red-hot shot at the finance committee and the aldermanic board.

Councilmen Hammond, Burns, Lumpkin and Thomson were the leaders against the appropriation. They claimed to be in favor of the bridge, but for various reasons fought the committee's report. The general belief among the supporters of the appropriation was that the main reason behind the fight is because the finance committee had agreed not to spend the city hall fund at once, according to the desires of numerous councilmen, who called for the expenditure of more than twice the total amount of this sum.

Just what effect this action will have on the bridge is speculative. The supporters say the bridge will be built—beyond doubt, but they acknowledge the move has been given a serious and unexpected setback. Owing to a recent ruling of the supreme court the contract for the entire construction cannot be signed until the total amount of the city's share has been apportioned. At the first of the year council appropriated $20,000 for this purpose. Thirty-five thousand is the city's share. If the additional $15,000 had been apportioned yesterday the contracts could have been let and the bridge rushed to a hasty completion by October. Unless this amount is apportioned only part of the work can be done until the remaining $15,000 is forthcoming. It is believed that if the finance committee should consent to spend the city hall fund among municipal departments the opposition will consent to the additional sum for the bridge, but until this action is agreed on there is likely to be a fight similar to the one yesterday afternoon. The matter has resolved itself therefore into a fight between the anti-preserve-fund faction of the councilmen and the finance and bridge committees.

Fight Begins from the Start.

Every member was present when Mayor Pro Tem. Dimmock called council to order at 3 o'clock. Outside the railing were a number of first ward citizens expecting to see the finishing touches put on the viaduct movement. After City Clerk Greene had read the call for the meeting, Councilman Peters offered the report of the finance committee recommending that $15,000 be taken from the city hall fund for the bridge. The report read "appropriation." Councilman Thomson objected to this term on the grounds that no appropriation had ever been made for the bridge department and offered an amendment that the apportionment be substituted for appropriation. This was carried without debate.

Mr. Lumpkin was the first to fire at the finance committee. He said:

"I thought the finance committee had decided to keep the city hall fund intact. Why does it try to divide the sum now and give $15,000 for the bridge?"

Mr. Burns thought the finance committee's report should not be considered until the bridge committee had been heard from recommending that the contract be awarded. He did not want to vote for an additional appropriation, he said, until he knew what the bridge committee had done. He moved to lay the report of the finance committee on the table until the report of the bridge committee could be heard from. Then came the first test of strength with the aldermanic board voting, and the result was as follows:

Yeas—Camp, Adair, Lumpkin, Burns, Howard, Thomson, McCullough, Hammond, Dozier—9.

Nays—Woodward, Rice, Mitchell, Turner, Mayson, LaHatte, Dorsey, Stephens, Peters—9.

The vote being a tie Chairman Dimmock voted nay and the motion to table was lost. The report of the finance committee was still before the house.

Debate Begins in Earnest.

Alderman Turner secured the floor in favor of the adoption of the report. He stated how the bridge committee had carefully conducted the negotiations, and that the appropriation of $15,000 would be necessary to complete the structure this year. He said everything was now well under way, and that there would be no further trouble about the erection after the additional sum had been appropriated. He also stated the numerous bidders for the construction had accompanied their bids with certified checks, which should be returned as soon as possible. This was one reason why the special session was called.

"There is a systematic way of doing all things," said Councilman Burns, "and we should go about this by the right method. We should not make any further appropriation now until all arrangements have been completed. It will not hurt the bridge to wait until next meeting. As for those checks, the bidders knew they would not be returned until the contract had been awarded. I do not believe any more money should be appropriated until negotiations are more advanced."

"I am opposed to this additional appropriation," said Councilman Thomson, with some feeling. "I do not think there is a sufficient understanding with the railroads. Besides, the Central road is attempting to secure more out of this movement than it called for when the bridge was first agitated. It owns strips of land on each side of the railroad, which, on account of its position, the road has been unable to use in the past. The first plan of the bridge called for only five spans. Now it is seven, and includes this property of the Central road, which means for them nearly a hundred feet gain on each side. I do not believe in giving away public rights at the city's expense in any such manner. Corporations have got enough out of this city already.

"What assurance have we from the railroads they will abide by this agreement? We only have the word of Messrs. Comer and Spencer, and then that was based on the grounds that council agree to the project April 1st. That has expired. Not even the railroad boards have acted. Judge Anderson advised the finance committee the other day to wait until the railway boards acted before any such appropriation was recommended. I am against setting aside $15,000 more for this bridge until negotiations are in a more definite shape."

Dr. Turner Has Not Been Asleep.

Dr. Turner, chairman of the bridge committee, answered in warm style.

"I want this council to understand," said he, "that I have not been asleep. Every one here who knows me knows I attend to my business. It is true the plans now embrace more steel work than was originally calculated on, but the change was made because it will save the city money. Mr. Hudson, of the Southern; Mr. Hunter, of the Central, and Mr. Clayton, of the city, who are considered good engineers, made a careful calculation and found that by lengthening the steel work it would save a considerable sum. That was why we did it. I have been looking to the city's interest as much as any man here. I will guarantee that the railroads will pay that $40,000. When April 1st passed Mr. Spencer told me to go ahead, that he would stick to his proposition. There is no doubt about the railroads acting in good faith in the matter, and it is of vital importance that council act this afternoon if at all. There is no use to delay matters any longer. There is great need of a viaduct at Mitchell street, and if we are going to buil it, let's go ahead and be done with it."

Judge Dorsey asked the city attorney if the contract could be signed without the additional appropriation. Judge Anderson replied that in order to be legal the entire amount should be apportioned for a specific purpose.

"At the first of the year the bridge committee told us they would need only $20,000 this year," stated Mr. Howard. "I would like to know how they expected to build the viaduct on that amount."

Judge Anderson explained that the bridge was to have been constructed on the installment plan, and Mr. Peters stated part was to have been built this year and part next year. Mr. LaHatte urged the adoption of the report in order to hasten the work. He said one bidder had agreed to have the steel work finished seven weeks after the masonry was completed, and that if the appropriation was made now the entire viaduct could be finished by the latter part of October.

Mr. Mayson's Warm Talk.

"It is peculiar," said Alderman Mayson, "why so many good reasons should be advanced now in opposition to this appropriation. It is still stranger that these same gentlemen opposed the movement when the first appropriation was made. The able representative of the third ward wanted a fire engine house among other improvements, and now he seeks another delay of the bridge matter."

"I wish to make an explanation," interrupted Mr. Lumpkin, rising.

"I was speaking of the able member from the third ward, please," replied Mr. Mayson, good humoredly, while rounds of cheers came from the other members. "It is significant," continued Mr. Mayson, "that you all are in favor of the bridge but always oppose it. These west side people have been waiting ten years for an outlet. Every time they have agitated a bridge they have been put off, while Broad street, Forsyth street, Bell street and even Jones avenue have been bridged in the meanwhile. I have no objections to any pet schemes you gentlemen may want to pull through, but why delay this bridge. We must have the money to build it. There is no reason why the bridge should not get $15,000 just because the finance committee has not decided to give you the other $45,000. What do you men want, anyhow? Come out frankly and tell us and I am willing to vote for it."

Hot Shot, This, from Mr. Hammond.

The warmest speech of the session was made by Mr. Hammond, who was against the appropriation and did not hesitate to give vent to his feelings in unmistakable terms.

"That bridge will be built this year. I am in favor of it. Whenever our mayor sets his head to do a thing he always does it unless he is stopped by law. But the attitude of the aldermanic board is most remarkable. When I introduced my resolution last Monday to appropriate $10,000 for the water department to supply residences where people are suffering for water, I heard a threat from the aldermanic board that it would kill it. This body comes to us now and says: 'You do this or we will do you.' My esteemed friend of the bridge committee stated at the first of the year that $20,000 was all it needed this year. He said he would build the bridge with that. How is it, then, that two days after the supreme court had decided the courthouse trade was illegal and the $60,000 was thrown on council's hands, it was decided that $15,000 was absolutely necessary for this improvement?"

"The supreme court decided since then that the contract could not be signed without the full amount appropriated," explained Mr. Mayson.

"The supreme court never had this case before it," continued Mr. Hammond. "If that contract could have been made then without the $15,000, it can be done now. Last Monday I withdrew my water apportionment resolution at the instance of Chairman Peters, of the finance committee, on the plea that the fund must be kept intact. Then he turns around and gives $15,000 to the bridge, and leaves the balance for what? War? (Laughter.) That money ought to be spent for the most good. Innumerable residences have had pipes and sewers for years, but are unable to get one drop of water. Other departments need money badly. Then they accuse us of being against the bridge. It is false and unjust. I would like to see that bridge begun tomorrow, but the orginal plan will do. If Dr. Turner could have built that viaduct for $20,000 the first of the year, he can do it now. I am against this additional appropriation now."

The Vote Is Taken.

The vote on the adoption of the finance committee resolution was then taken and was as follows:

Ayes: Camp, LaHatte, Dorsey, McCullough, Stephens, Peters—6.

Noes: Dozier, Hammond, Adair, Lumpkin, Burns, Thomson, Howard—7.

The report was killed.

Alderman Mayson then moved to adjourn and the motion was carried.

Dr. Turner, when seen after the meeting, refused to talk, but expressed the belief that the bridge would yet go through all right. The general opinion was that the councilmen had opposed the appropriation because they will not receive their portions of the city hall fund asked for now. Meanwhile the $60,000 still remains intact. The finance committee meets next week, when action on the appropriation resolutions will be taken.

DAUGHTERS MAY NOW SECURE HOME

New Decree of Court Will Make This Possible.

WHY MR. WILLINGHAM BID

Commissioners Wish To Hold Property in Trust for Daughters.

DID NOT WANT TO SELL ON TUESDAY

Trade Will Be Effected Placing Home Under Control of Ladies as Long as Wanted.

THE bid made by Mr. E. G. Willingham at the sale of the Soldiers' home last Tuesday was offered by instruction of the board of commissioners as a precautionary measure to keep the home in the hands of the commissioners that they might turn it over to the Daughters of the Confederacy when proper arrangements should be effected.

The members of the committee from the Daughters of the Confederacy were not told of the decision of the commissioners, as a long explanation would have been necessary, and the commissioners did not wish their plan known to any one but those who were compelled to know of it.

The decree of the court ordering the commission to sell the property specifically stated that it was to be sold at public sale and go to the highest bidder. The money obtained from the sale the commissioners were instructed to invest in farms and these to be delivered to indigent confederate soldiers.

The commissioners, before the sale, were in correspondence with a number of people who wished to buy the property for different purposes. A number of doctors wanted the home for a sanitarium, a hotel man wanted it for a summer hotel, and a number of capitalists wished to buy it.

The commissioners believed that the representatives of these persons who wished the property would be present at the sale and make bids for it, running the price so high that it would go out of the reach of the Daughters of the Confederacy and would be lost to them, to the commissioners and others who wished to turn it into a soldiers' home.

Mr. Willingham Was Asked To Bid.

Mr. Willingham came to the courthouse to attend the sale of other property. He was approached and asked to make the bid for the commissioners and to run the price of the home up to $25,000 with the understanding that he was bidding for the commissioners and that the sale should be called off on his bid, revert back to the commissioners so that a private sale between the ladies and the commissioners could be made not in conflict with the decree of the court.

This plan had been agreed upon and was carried out, although no outside bidders made themselves known at the sale.

The commissioners did not wish to sell the property to the ladies at that time and for the amount that was bid by them. The commissioners prefer to deliver the property to the ladies in trust, and not give them a title in fee simple. The commission thinks it would be a sacrifice to sell the home for $5,000, and if complete title passed to the Daughters of the Confederacy that organization would have the right to sell all or part of the home or to mortgage it for money to run the home or dispose of it in any other way that would serve their ends and purposes.

An arrangement will doubtless be made with the Daughters of the Confederacy under a decree from the court that will allow them to have full control of the property and be able to establish a home there for old soldiers, but the commission will hold it in trust to see that it is not needlessly disposed of.

Commissioners Favor the Plan.

The commission is anxious for the ladies to have the home. Yesterday each of them signified their deep sympathy in the movement and made known their intentions to do all they can to place the home in the hands of the Daughters of the Confederacy. Mr. Willingham, who made the bid, said yesterday that he was greatly in sympathy with the movement and wanted to see it succeed.

The commissioners will report their action to the court and another decree will be issued allowing the home to be turned over to the Daughters of the Confederacy, with a proviso that it must be used as a soldiers' home so long as it is in their possession.

The commissioners were not inclined to talk of the matter yesterday, but said that the home could be placed under the management of the Daughters of the Confederacy and every effort would be made toward that end. The daughters will renew their efforts to secure the home and make it a worthy institution.

A movement has been started to buy the home for the ladies. A number of people from the north and east have promised the Daughters of the Confederacy that money will be furnished them to buy the home and run it for a number of years.

The details of this plan have not yet been made public, but the ladies have been told that they would be amply aided in the undertaking and would make the home one of the noblest charities in the state.

Malt-Nutrine

is easily received and readily retained by and stomach. It restores and regulates. The consensus of medical opinion, based upon actual observation and careful experiments, shows that Malt-Nutrine possesses intense nourishing strength and wonderfully assists digestion and that it is invaluable for the strengthening and nourishing of convalescents, weak children, thin-blooded people and dyspeptics. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.

MERCHANTS GET IN TROUBLE.

Charged with Receiving Goods Stolen from Branan Bros.—One Skips Town—Another Makes Bond.

The discovery of the robbery which had taken place in the wholesale store of Branan Bros., and the developments which were brought out by Sergeant Bedford and Detectives Harris and Steint, have had some interesting results in the past two or three days.

Police Commissioner Branan was the victim and his store was systematically looted for several months by a negro drayman named Josh West, who had been employed and trusted by Branan Bros., for nine years. West had been supplying a number of small stores and families with groceries at remarkable "low prices." This was first ascertained by Patrolman Jones, and when he reported the matter to Captain Jennings the case was at once placed in the hands of the city detectives, and it wasn't long before the matter was sifted to the bottom and West arrested.

In the investigation it developed that a number of persons had received stolen goods, including merchants.

Two days ago a negro merchant on Peters street named Joe Caldwell was arrested on a charge of receiving a portion of the stolen goods. Caldwell was placed under bond, and yesterday the detectives stated that Caldwell had sold out his entire stock of goods and skipped town to avoid prosecution.

Yesterday morning John Nichols, a white merchant on Peters street, was arrested on the same charge. He was required to give a bond of $250, and he could find no friend who would sign his bond. As a last resort, Nichols, who appeared to be quite flush, put up the $250 in cash with Station Sergeant Braselton.

For many days past the office of the city detectives has been more like a grocery store than anything else. Several dray loads of goods, which had been stolen from Branan Bros., have been recovered and identified.

The officers will probably make other arrests during the week.

SMOKE AND NO FIRE.

Old Adage Fails When Firemen Answer a Call.

The old adage that "where there is smoke there must be some fire," did not hold good when Cap Joyner's brigade turned out last night at 8 o'clock to answer a call from box 33.

The box is at the corner of Alabama and Whitehall streets. The alarm had been turned in because volumes of smoke were seen issuing from a room on the third floor of the Emmons building.

The firemen failed to find any trace of fire, and it was believed the smoke came through a chimney with a defective flue.

Coughs, colds, pneumonia and fevers may be prevented by keeping the blood pure and the system toned up with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.

Blank books, school books and all kinds of stationery. apr3-tf

You Are Dying

And you don't know what is the matter with you. Take Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy and you will feel like a new man within a short time. For sale everywhere.

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"You'll Find It at Kamper's"

An Easter Remembrance

To All Purchasers of Our

Fresh Roasted Coffees for Easter

In addition to the premium tickets given to purchasers of our Coffees, Teas, Baking Powder and Extracts, we will present an Easter Egg Souvenir.

Our Fresh Roasted Coffees are enjoying a well-earned reputation for highest quality, richness of flavor and strength, the envy of our competitors. Buying direct from largest importers, we save the middlemen's profits and give our customers the benefit in increased values and freshness.

The Best Tea and Coffee Store,

79 and 81 Peachtree Street.

When you want a real fine Whisky go to a reliable dealer and insist on "Echo Spring." We have on the market an extra old goods, our own bottling. It is unsurpassed in quality. S. Grabfelder & Co., Distillers, Louisville, Ky.

Easter Novelties

IN

Haberdashery and Hats.

We are receiving NEW THINGS in HATS, NECKWEAR and everything that goes to make up a high-class stock.

THE GAY CO.,

18 Whitehall.

We Have Boys' Fine Easter Clothes.

The Boys' and Children's department here is a complete Clothing store. It's on the second floor—take elevator. The most attractive and convenient home for Boys' Clothing we know of. Mothers appreciate the quiet and privacy of the place. While making selections for their youngsters they are not crowded or cramped by throngs that have come for all the different needs supplied by a modern Clothing establishment.

We are too orderly and systematic to have Men's and Boys' stocks jumbled and carelessly tossed together as you'll see in some of the slow-going stores.

Our interest in the lads does not cease with Clothes—we've collected splendid lines of Hats, Neckwear Underwear, Gloves, Stockings, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Waists, Collars and Cuffs for them.

Everything for Boys' wear is here except shoes.
The new Vestee, Reefer, Double-breasted and Sailor Suits are unsurpassed for elegance. Their goodness is undoubted; their price-cheapness cannot be questioned.
Comparisons will reveal the depth and breadth of our superiority

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Departments

STORES
Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street,
Washington, cor. Seventh and E Streets.
Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

EISEMAN BROS

Our Only Store in Atlanta—15 and 17 Whitehall St.

CAUTION ADVISED

News Bad as Possible, Barring an Actual Declaration of War.

STOCKS SHOW STUBBORNNESS

Traders of Opinion That War Has Been Discounted by Events of Past Month.

New York, April 7.—The conviction is evidently unaltered in Wall street that the delay in presenting the president's message to congress adds to the possibilities of a peaceful solution of the Cuban question. The market closed a shade lower today in the average price. Individual losses were in almost all cases confined to fractions and there is a fair sprinkling of gains among leading stocks. Only a small proportion of the sharp advance which came with yesterday's news that the message was to be delayed until Monday was wiped out. The professional bears showed no disposition to renew their short contracts. Neither was there any sign of liquidation of long holdings. The only buying demand was caused by some slight covering and a very limited amount of commission house buying. There was an almost stagnant market. There was no development of the day which awakened it from its lethargic condition. That this dullness is due to an attitude of waiting was evident from the sudden activity when it became known yesterday that the president's message was delayed and when it was supposed that the delay indicated probable concessions by the Madrid government. The public feeling in Wall street is that the undertone of firmness in the market is due to some hidden motive, generally supposed to be expectation that Spain will yield to pressure from the European powers and from the pope will concede the demands of the United States. Today's small losses in face of the generally threatening aspect of the situation can only be explained on the hypothesis that a peaceful solution is still hoped for. There was, however, a demonstration in yesterday's late bulge that large offerings to realize are brought out by any sharp advance in prices. Professional operators on either side are warily watching for the definite development of the situation. It is thought possible that the liquidation usually incident to a war scare is waiting for the expected heavy demand from the large short interest which undoubtedly exists in the market. This short interest is waiting for an actual declaration of war to cover. On the other hand, there are those who hold that actual war has already been sufficiently discounted, and that the firmness in the market is due to this cause. The situation in the money market is felt to be one fortified against even a severe shock. Bank reserves all over the country have been greatly strengthened. The gold reserve both of the government and of the New York banks is large, unprecedentedly so in the case of the latter, and is constantly growing. A large proportion of the payments at the custom house are made in gold and the clearing house balances are in a great part settled in the same metal. There is no immediate prospect of international exchanges turning against the United States, and until this occurs there will be gold imports to replenish the money market. Today's advance in the Bank of England rate did not check the engagements of gold, but served to shift the demand somewhat from London to Berlin. The rise in money in London resulted in a rise in the Berlin and Paris rate of exchange on London.

The bond market was almost wholly neglected, but prices were firm. Total sales $1,050,000.

United States new 4s advanced 1 per cent; the old 4s registered ½ and the 5s ¼ per cent in the buying price today and the 2s declined ½ per cent. There were sales of the new 4s coupon at 122¼, an advance of ¾ over yesterday's sale price. Today's last price was 122.

Total sales of stocks today 237,300 shares, including 3,165 Chesapeake and Ohio, 24,715 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 6,785 Louisville and Nashville, 9,601 Manhattan, 7,315 Metropolitan, 3,380 Missouri Pacific, 4,105 Northern Pacific, 9,135 Northern Pacific preferred, 4,650 Rock Island, 28,795 St. Paul, 17,955 Union Pacific, 3,675 Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, 2,450 American Spirits, 4210 Tobacco, 75,183 Sugar.

Money on call steady at 2@2¾ per cent; last loan at 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper 5½@6 per cent.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.83¼@4.83½ for demand and at $4.80½ for 60 days; posted rates $4.80½@4.81½ and 4.84@4.84½; commercial bills at $4.80.

Silver certificates 56@57c.
Bar silver 55¾c.
Mexican dollars 45c.
Government bonds irregular.
State bonds dull.
Railroad bonds firm.

Following are the closing bids:

Atchison	11⅜	St. Paul	89⅞
do preferred	25¾	do preferred	143
Baltimore & Ohio	16½	St. Paul & Om	70
Canada Pacific	81	do preferred	145
Canada Southern	47⅛	St. P. & M. M.	130
Central Pacific	12	Southern Pacific	13⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	19⅝	Southern R'y	7⅝
Chicago & Alton	154	do preferred	26¾
C., B. & Q	93⅜	Texas & Pacific	10
Chi. & E. Ill.	50½	Union Pacific pfd	52¼
C. C. C. & St. L.	28	U. P., Den. & Gulf	6⅜
do do pref	78¾	Wabash	6⅝
Del. & Hudson	106	do preferred	15¾
Del., Lack. & W'n	148	Wheeling & L Erie	1¾
Del. & R. G.	10	do preferred	9⅝
do preferred	44	EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
Erie (new)	12⅝	Adams Express	100
do 1st preferred	33	American Express	120
Fort Wayne	168	United States	38
Great Northern pref	148	Wells Fargo	115
Hocking Valley	5¼	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Illinois Central	99	A. Cot. Oil	17¼
Lake Erie & West'n	13¾	do preferred	69
do preferred	69	American Spirits	9
Lake Shore	178	do preferred	20¼
Louisville & Nash	50	Am. Tobacco	101⅞
Manhattan L.	98	do preferred	115
Met. Street R'y	140	Peoples Gas	92
Michigan Central	102	Consolidated Gas	177⅛
Minn. & St. L.	23½	C. C. Co.	150
do do 1st pref	80	Colo. F. & Iron	18
Missouri Pacific	26⅝	do preferred	80
Mobile & Ohio	27	Gen. Electric	32½
Mo., K. & T.	10½	Illinois Steel	45
do preferred	32½	La Clede Gas	42⅛
Chicago, Ind. & L.	7	Lead	30¾
do preferred	28	do preferred	102
N. J. Central	92	Nat'l Lin. Oil	14
N. Y. Central	111¼	Pacific Mail	24¾
N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	12	Pullman Palace	172
do do 1st pref	63	Silver Certificates	56
do do 2d pref	28	Stnd. Rope & Twine	3¾
Norfolk & West	12¾	Sugar	119¾
North American Co.	5¼	do preferred	108
Northern Pacific	23⅜	T. C. & I	20½
do preferred	62½	U. S. Leather	6⅝
Ontario & Western	14½	do preferred	57½
Ore. R. & Nav	45	U. S. Rubber	17
Ore. Short Line	27⅛	do preferred	66
Pittsburg	168	Western Union	86¼
Reading	16⅝	Northwestern	119
Rock Island	85¾	do preferred	172½
St. L. & S. F.	6⅜	C. G. W.	10¼
do do pref	55		

BONDS.

U. S. new 4s reg	121⅛	N. Y. Central 1sts	115
do coupon	122	N. J. Cent. 5s	111⅛
U. S. 4s	109	N. Carolina 6s	122½
do coupon	110½	do 4s	100
do 2ds	97	Northern Pac. 1sts	112
U. S. 5s reg	111¾	do 3s	58¾
do 5s coupon	111¾	do 4s	93¾
District 3 65s	115	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	101
Ala. Class A	108½	Nor. & W. 6s	120
do Class B	106	Northwest Consols	142
do Class C	95	do deb. 5s	118
do Currency	95	Oregon Nav. 1sts	115
Atchison 4s	87½	do 4s	93
do adj. 4s	59	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	120
Canada So. 2nds	108	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	100
Can. Pac. 1sts		O. Imp. 1sts, t. r.	106
Chicago Terminals	82	do 5s, t. r.	56
C. & Ohio 5s	118¼	Pacific 6s of '95	103
C. H. & D. 4½s	104½	Reading 4s	80⅛
D. & R. G. 1sts	108	RioGrande W. 1sts	81½
D. & R. G. 4s	90½	St. L. & I. M. Con. 5s	87½
East Tenn. 1sts	108	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	116
Erie Gen. 4s	71½	St. Paul Consols 7s	140
F. W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	67	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	118
Gen. Elec. 5s	100	do 5s	114½
G. H. & S. A. 6s	102	S. Caro. non-fund	
do 2ds	108	Southern Ry 5s	89⅛
H. & T. Cent. 5s	110	Stn'd Rope & T. 6s	54
do con. 6s	103	Tenn. new set 3s	84
Iowa C. 1sts	97½	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	99
Kan. P. Con. t. r.		do Rg. 2nds	31
K. Pac. 1st (Den. div.) t. r.		Union Pac. 1sts	—
La. new consols 4s	97⅛	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	53⅛
L. & N. Uni. 4s	86	Wab. 1st 5s	107¼
Missouri 6s	100	do 2ds	77½
M. K. T. 2ds	60	West Shore 4s	106
do 4s	85⅞	Virginia centuries	68
		do deferred	3

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, April 7.—The stock market reflected a peaceful settlement of Cuban affairs and stocks showed a marked advance with a good undertone. The market advanced rapidly on vague rumors that Spain would make some concessions. Late dispatches from Madrid seem to indicate something of this kind, but Washington dispatches say positively the message withheld solely on account of Americans in Havana and the president has practically given up hopes of peace. The message will go in Monday. It is understood not much progress has been made in coal road prospects. Talk is bullish on Sugar on general grounds, and a change in Cuban affairs would be very favorable for the company. Morgan's return from Europe is expected to be followed by important developments. Many rumors were in circulation yesterday as to their character, but at the best were vague and uncertain. Chiefly, Mr. Morgan's hurried return to New York is believed to have to do with important government matters. Commission houses make the point that the market has seldom been in a position controlled so absolutely by rich men as today. It has been noticed that few long stocks have been shaken out. These stocks have been well taken. The market ruled steady during today's session and closing prices showed the list well advanced over yesterday.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, April 7.—The complications that have controlled the market for weeks past was still the influence today. The opening was at slight declines from yesterday's closing, but on cables purporting to be authentic and believing in a complete surrender of Cuba by Spain the market advanced from ½@2 points in the first hour and then became narrow and dull, but firm. At 1 p. m. ambassadors of all Europe called on the president and tendered their good offices in a joint note; but it is understood that they were firmly told that the matter had gone too far for arbitration and things must proceed. This caused a change of front about 2 p. m. and the industrials, under the lead of Sugar and Metropolitan, broke a point, but dullness again followed. To read the tape it would mean adjustment without war; to read the cablegrams and newspaper bulletins, the reverse would be looked for. The senate's adjournment until Monday relieves the tension somewhat. All exchanges will be open tomorrow, Good Friday.

Atlanta Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, April 7.—The future of the market continues to hinge on the political situation, which, according to the newspapers, is at present more disturbed and nearer a crisis than at any recent time. In fact, the news this morning was as bad as possible, barring an actual declaration of war. Caution is again advised until the question of war or peace is ultimately settled. However, the stubborn stability of the market during the past few days in the face of war news lends confidence to the theory that war has been largely discounted by the events of the past month. Yesterday's action on the part of the president in withholding his message from congress led many operators to believe that the scepter of war may yet be replaced by the messenger of peace. However, on the other hand, there was no doubt expressed by senators as to the critical situation in Havana. No concessions Spain can make except the abandonment of Cuba will be accepted by congress according to present indications, and in Washington it is generally believed that the Spanish government will not comply with this request without conflict.

An early announcement of the Baltimore and Ohio reorganization plan is expected.

Sentiment and information was bearish on the coal stocks owing to the condition of the trade.

Prospects are very good for a union of all distilling interests, and there was talk of a further advance in the spirits stocks.

There was some bullish talk on sugar to the effect that changes in Cuban affairs will be very favorable for the company.

At the meeting of the Canadian Pacific stockholders there were no developments in connection with the rate war. The old board of directors was re-elected.

STOCK.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Thursday's Closing Bids.	Wednesday's Closing Bids.
Atchison	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
do. preferred	26	26⅝	25⅝	25¾	26¼
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	119	120⅝	118⅜	119⅜	119⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	....	....	....	28	28¼
C., B. & Q	93½	94¼	93	93¾	93⅞
People's Gas	91¾	92⅝	91⅜	92	92⅜
Canada Southern	47⅛	48	47½	47⅛	47
D., L. & W	150	150	148	148	148
Erie	....	....	....	12⅜	12¼
Edison Gen. Elec.	33	33	33	32½	33
Amer'n Tobacco	102¼	102½	101⅝	101⅞	102¼
Jersey Central	92½	93	92	92	93
Lake Shore	....	....	....	178	179
National Lead	30¾	30¾	30⅜	30¾	30⅝
L. & N.	50⅛	50¼	49⅝	50⅛	50¾
Missouri Pacific	26¾	27⅜	26⅜	26⅝	27¼
Baltimore & Ohio	17	17	16½	16½	16
Tenn. Coal & Iron	20⅞	21	20½	20½	20¾
Northwestern	119½	120	119	119	119½
Southern Railway	7⅞	8	7¾	7⅛	8⅛
do preferred	26⅝	27	26⅝	26¾	27⅛
North'n Pac. pref.	62¼	63⅛	62⅛	62⅛	62¾
New York Central	111⅜	112	111⅜	111¼	111⅜
Omaha	....	....	....	70	70
Pacific Mail	24¾	25	24⅛	24¾	25
Reading	17	17½	16⅝	16⅝	17
Rock Island	86⅛	86⅜	85⅛	85¾	86
St. Paul	90	90⅝	89¾	89⅞	90⅝
Union Pac. pref.	52¾	53¾	52⅝	52⅛	53¼
Am'n Cotton Oil	....	....	....	17¼	16⅛
Western Union	87⅛	87⅛	86¼	86¼	86⅝
Am'n Spirits Co.	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	9
U. S. Leather Pref	58	58¾	57⅛	57⅛	58
Manhattan	98⅝	99	97⅝	98	98½

STOCKS AND BONDS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	104	Atl'nta 4s	104
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	105	Aug'ta 7s, L. D.	110
Ga. 4½s, 1915	116½	Macon 6s	116
Savannah 5s	110	Columbus 5s	103½
Atl'nta 8s, 1902	114	Waterw'rks 6s	101
Atl'nta 7s, 1904	114	Rome 5s	105
Atl'nta 7s, 1899	102	So. Car. 4½s	111
Atl'nta 6s, L. D.	116	Newn'n 6s, L. D.	105
Atl'nta 5s, L. D.	111	Chatta. 5s, 1911	103
Atl'nta 4½s	105	Col., S. C., grd'd 2s & 4s, 1910	63
		Ala. Class A	107¼

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	113	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	117
Ga. 6s, 1922	115	do income 6s, 1900	101
Ga. Pac. 1st	118		
C., C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909	107		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	175	180	Aug. & Sav.	90
Southwestern	90	92½	A. & W. P.	104
			do deben.	103

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment 8s	133
Atlanta Loan and Investment 7s	116
Atlanta Loan and Investment 6s	100

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, April 7.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $224,309,153; gold reserve, $176,688,306.

The Post's Financial Cable.

New York, April 7.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says: The stock markets here opened good today on the better aspect of the Spanish-American question. Business, however, was neglected and the brokers left early for the Easter holidays. While, in view of all the circumstances, Americans were better, they were left alone, and of course will not be traded in during the intervening holidays until Tuesday morning.

Spanish 4s, which closed last night at 47½, opened today at 50¼ and closed about 48½.

Americans, after a reaction at midday, closed nearly at the best.

The rise in the Bank of England rate is fully justified by the figures of the weekly return. Ordinarily the first bank return for the March quarter shows a large run of cash from circulation, but this tendency is checked for the moment by the Easter holiday demands for cash. The return is the weakest for some years.

Trade returns for March show increased imports of £2,750,000, nearly all due to increased supplies of food stuffs, largely from the United States. Exports decreased £800,000.

Foreign Finances.

London, April 7.—Consols for money 111 1-16, consols for the account 111¼. Canadian Pacific 83⅛, Erie 12⅞, Erie first preferred 34½, Illinois Central 104, Mexican ordinary 19, St. Paul common 93½, New York Central 115, Pennsylvania 58⅝, Reading 8⅞, Atchison 11⅞, Louisville and Nashville 52, Grand Trunk 8, Mexican Central new 4s 66.

Bar silver inactive at 25⅝ per ounce.

Money 3@3¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills 3⅝@3⅞ per cent.

Weekly statement of the Bank of England: Total reserve decrease £3,311,000, circulation increase £882,000, bullion decrease £2,429,096, other securities decrease £3,626,000, other deposits decrease £350,000, public deposits decrease £6,981,000, notes reserve decrease £3,212,000, government securities decrease £1,011,000.

The proportion of the bank of England's reserve to liability is 37.25 per cent as compared with 38.31 per cent last week.

The Bank of England's rate of discount was increased to 4 per cent today.

The market for American securities ruled irregular, with a bearish undertone and without decided feature. The closing tone was steady and there was no demand.

Spanish 4s closed ½ higher than yesterday.

American eagles to the amount of £268,000 were withdrawn from the Bank of England today.

Gold, Buenos Ayres today 165.50; Lisbon 52⅝; Rome 106.

ABSOLUTELY DEAD

Volume of Business in Cotton Was Extremely Small Yesterday.

POLITICAL NEWS WAS FIXED

Liverpool Closed Until Tuesday—Senate Adjourned Till Monday—Three More Days of Uncertainty.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:
Atlanta—Steady; middling 5 11-16c.
Liverpool—Demand fair; middling 3 7-16d.
New York—Quiet; middling 6 3-16c.
New Orleans—Steady; middling 5 9-16c.
Savannah—Steady; middling 5 9-16c.
Galveston—Steady; middling 5¾c.
Norfolk—Firm; middling 5⅞c.
Mobile—Quiet; middling 5⅝c.
Memphis—Steady; middling 5 9-16c.
Augusta—Quiet; middling 5 15-16c.
Charleston—Steady; middling 5⅝c.
Houston—Quiet; middling 5 11-16c.
St. Louis—Steady; middling 5⅝c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS 1898	RECEIPTS 1897	SHIPM'TS 1898	SHIPM'TS 1897	STOCK 1898	STOCK 1897
Saturday	.....	83	531	166	8779	9415
Monday	151	241	717	300	8198	9356
Tuesday	173	84	109	150	8386	9298
Wednesday	67	88	800	....	8038	9121
Thursday	92	164	....	....	8125	9485
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	463	593	1948	616		

New York, April 7.—By Associated Press: Extreme dullness prevailed throughout the day in the cotton market, with prices at no time showing particular leaning one way or the other. The closing of the Liverpool market at 1 p. m. today, or before our opening, until next Tuesday morning and the conflicting character of the political news caused both bulls and bears to hold off, resulting in an extremely small business. After opening steady with prices 1 point lower to 1 higher, the market sagged off under a few outside selling orders, but later recovered this loss on buying for the account of local operators who were disposed to even up accounts. During the greater part of the day the pit was deserted and few traders remained on the floor. The close was very dull at a net decline of 1@2 points.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Thursday's Close.	Wednesday's Close.
April	5 93	5 95	5 93	5 93-94	5 94-95
May	5 99	5 99	5 96	5 96-97	5 98-99
June	6 02	6 02	5 99	5 99-01	6 01-02
July	6 05	6 05	6 02	6 03-04	6 05-06
August	6 07	6 07	6 04	6 05-06	6 07-08
September	6 05	6 05	6 02	6 02-04	6 04-05
October	6 04	6 04	6 02	6 02-03	6 04-05
November	6 05	6 05	6 03	6 03-04	6 05-06
December	6 07	6 07	6 04	6 05-06	6 06-08
January	6 08	6 08	6 06	6 07-08	6 08-10
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Closed dull: sales 21,800 bales.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1898	RECEIPTS 1897	EXPORTS 1898	EXPORTS 1897	STOCKS 1898	STOCKS 1897
Saturday	8714	7605	89774	13665	815184	686730
Monday	23509	7229	26846	23350	813903	688772
Tuesday	14450	11096	8755	1646	813411	677030
Wednesday	14655	7374	50922	5270	800169	673010
Thursday	7365	4102	9104	11749	792389	858060
Friday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	68703	37356	116283	51380	..	.....

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

April	5 58	October	5 69
May	5 61	November	5 69
June	5 68	December	5 72
July	5 68	January	5 75
August	5 69	February	....
September	5 69	March	....

Closes very dull: sales 11,500 bales.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, April 7.—The cotton market opened with prices unchanged from previous close. Liverpool showed 1 point advance in futures with spots unchanged at 3 7-16d; sales 10,000 bales; tone steady. The market eased off after the opening and showed a loss of from 2@3 points. Estimated port receipts today, 8,000 against 4,102 in 1897 and 11,862 in 1895. Liverpool demand good; spots steady. The outlook for the staple is more encouraging than it has been for some time, and the fact that prices have held firm with all the present trouble argues well for the staple.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, April 7.—The Liverpool market closed steady; prices unchanged from yesterday. Spot sales 10,000 bales; middling uplands 3 7-16d. There will be no session of the Liverpool market until next Tuesday on account of Easter holidays. New York today has ruled extremely dull and prices have been practically at a standstill. August cotton opened at 6.07, declined to 6.04, closed at 6.06. The final sales were at a decline of 1@2 points under yesterday. Total transactions 21,800 bales, which is the dullest day's business for some time past. The bulk of trading represented hedging for foreign account. All eyes are now turned upon Washington and congressional action in connection with the Cuban question, and is anxiously awaited. In the meantime the trade is disposed to preserve the policy of extreme conservatism, while the feeling regarding a satisfactory settlement looks more peaceful. A certain amount of uneasiness continues to prevail. Foreign purchases during the past few weeks have been an important factor in sustaining values. With the exception of New England mills, the cotton industry the world over is apparently in a good condition.

Atlanta Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, April 7.—In the cotton market there were no special features, and after a steady opening trade dwindled off and soon lapsed into dullness. War news was of a disturbing nature and served to keep timid traders out of the market. However, there was little disposition to trade either way. Advices from Liverpool were without effect, as the market over there was under the control of traders who were evening up over the holiday, consequently with that center closed before our opening and the failure of President McKinley to send a message to congress yesterday the crowd was left purposeless today. Late in the session the market was nerveless and the pit was practically deserted.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, April 7.—The slight improvement in Liverpool was not considered a sufficient response to the steadier tone here yesterday, and our market relapsed into dullness at a slight decline. Business is practically suspended while Liverpool is closed for the Easter holidays, as the arbitrage brokers have been the largest buyers here for the past three weeks. The Liverpool stock in store and afloat now shows a supply in excess of last season, while the Manchester spinners are believed to hold a larger supply of cotton than for many years at this time. No new American buyers have appeared today and a very dull market is expected during the next few days. Uncertainty over the Cuban imbroglio has checked all demand from spinners.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, April 7.—(Special.)—The cotton market was absolutely dead today. The volume of business was exceedingly small. Political news was fixed. The postponement of the president's message until Monday and the adjournment of the senate until that day gives us three more days of uncertainty, during which operators are unwilling to trade. Liverpool was ½ point higher this morning. Our market opened unchanged. August opened at 6.07, sagged to 6.04 and closed at 6.05@6.06 with the tone of the market very dull. The Liverpool market will be closed until Tuesday and dull times are expected here.

Cotton Crop Movement.

New Orleans, April 7.—Secretary Hester's analysis of the cotton movement for the seven months of the season from September 1st to March 31st, inclusive, shows that compared with the crop movement of 1895—the 9,901,000 crop year—Texas, including the Indian Territory, has brought into sight this season in round figures 207,000 bales less, while other gulf states, which include Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri and Oklahoma, have marketed 895,000 more, and the group of Atlantic states, which includes North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Virginia, shows an increase of 420,000. In other words, all of the states outside of Texas and Indian Territory have increased over the big crop year 1,225,000, against a decrease for Texas and the territory of 207,000, leaving a net increase in the total of crop marketed of 1,018,000.

Total crop in sight at the close of March was 10,212,709, an increase over last year of 2,199,215, over year before of 3,755,390 and over 1895 of 1,017,782.

After March 31st, in 1895, the amount brought into sight from Texas and Indian Territory was 155,470, from other gulf states 312,916 and from Atlantic states 237,938.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, April 7.—The market for dry goods is uncertain again today. The pleasant weather has resulted in some slight gain in the demand, chiefly with the jobbers, but this is not in any sense a healthy improvement. Orders received are still for the smallest possible amounts in all lines of cotton goods. In print cloths there is a very weak and a very dull market. Woolens in all grades are quiet and devoid of interest.

Print cloth extras are obtainable at 2c, the price paid outside the Fall River market. At Fall River there are no bids at that or any other figure. The market for odd goods is also quiet in nearly every grade, and very weak as to price. Prints are without change.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, April 7—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot demand fair with prices hardening; middling uplands 3 7-16, sales 10,000 bales; American 9,200; speculation and export 500; receipts 1,000; American 700. Futures opened quiet with demand moderate.

	Open'g	Close.	
April	....	3 24	Buyers
April and May	3 24-64	3 24	
May and June	3 24-64	3 24	
June and July	3 24-64	3 24½	Sellers
July and August	3 24-64	3 24¼	
August and September	3 24-64	3 24	Buyers
September and October	....	3 23	Sellers
October and November	3 22-64	3 22	
November and December	3 21-64	3 22	
December and January	3 21-64	3 21½	

Futures closed steady.

New York, April 7.—Cotton quiet; sales 310 bales; middling uplands 6 3-16; gulf 6 7-16; net receipts 200; gross 1,102; stock 196,838.

New Orleans, April 7.—Cotton steady; sales 2,000; middling 5 9-16; receipts 1,845; stock 314,497.

Galveston, April 7.—Cotton steady; middling 5¾; sales 1,339; receipts 2,068; stock 73,549.

Mobile, April 7.—Cotton quiet; middling 5¾; sales 400; receipts 134; stock 29,183.

Savannah, April 7.—Cotton steady; middling 5 9-16; sales 172; receipts 1,419; stock 51,851.

Charleston, April 7.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅝; receipts 394; stock 30,210.

Wilmington, April 7.—Cotton firm; middling 5⅝; receipts 151; stock 13,897.

Norfolk, April 7.—Cotton firm; middling 5⅞; sales 171; receipts 122; stock 41,245.

Baltimore, April 7.—Cotton nominal; middling 6; receipts 1,225; stock 28,974.

Boston, April 7.—Cotton steady; middling 6 3-16; receipts, net, 44; gross, 3,321.

Philadelphia, April 7.—Cotton steady; middling 5 7-16; receipts 372; stock 10,485.

Memphis, April 7.—Cotton steady; middling 5 9-16; sales 1,050; receipts 1,119; stock 91,202.

Augusta, April 7.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 15-16; sales 380; receipts 256; stock 38,780.

Houston, April 7.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 11-16; sales 70; receipts 1,948; stock 38,872.

St. Louis, April 7.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅝; sales 100; receipts 438; shipments 1,293; stock 62,579.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., April 7, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, April 7—Flour, all wheat, first patent $5.25; second patent $5.50; straight 4.85; fancy 4.75; extra family 4 50; flour mixed with corn meal, no regular quotations. Corn, white 48c; mixed 47c. Oats, white 42c; mixed 40c. Texas rustproof, 43c. Rye, Georgia 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 85c; small bales 80c; No. 2 timothy small bales 70c. Meal, plain 49c; bolted 42c. Wheat bran, large sacks 82c; small sacks 85c. Shorts 95c. Stock meal 80c. Cotton seed meal 95c per 100 lbs; hulls $6.50 per ton. Peas—Stock 60@65c per bu; common white 85@90c; lady $1.15@1.25. Grits $2.60.

New York, April 7—Flour weak. Wheat, spot firm. No. 2 red $1.09¼; options weak and heavy all day, closing ¾@1¼c below yesterday; No. 2 red May $1.00¾. Corn, spot weak; No. 2 37¾; options opened weak and continued so all day closing ⅛c lower; May 33⅞. Oats, spot dull; No. 2 30¼; options quiet and weaker, closing ⅛c lower; May 29⅛.

St. Louis, April 7—Flour dull. Wheat lower; No. 2red in elevator 98; track 98@99; April 98; May $1.00⅛ bid; July 78⅛ asked. Corn lower but firm; No. 2 cash 27⅛; April 27⅛; May 27@27⅛; July 28⅛@28⅛. Oats strong; No. 2 cash in elevator 26¼; track 27; May 26⅝ bid; July 22⅝.

Chicago, April 7—Flour steady. No. 2 spring wheat —; No. 3 spring wheat 91@98; No. 2 red $1.02½@1.03¾; No. 2 corn 29¼; No. 2 yellow 29¼. No. 2 oats 25⅛; No. 2 white 29½; No. 3 white f o b 27¾@29. No. 2 Rye 51.

Cincinnati, April 7—Flour dull. Wheat quiet; No. 3 red 94. Corn steady; No 2 mixed 31½. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed 27⅛@28.

Provisions.

Atlanta, April 7—Clear ribs boxed sides 5⅛c; clear sides 5⅞c; ice-cured bellies 8c. Sugar-cured hams 11@12½c; California 7½c; breakfast bacon 10@11c. Lard, best quality 6c; second quality 5⅝c; compound 5.

St. Louis, April 7—Pork steady; standard mess jobbing $9.87½. Lard lower; prime steam $5.00; choice $5.07½. Bacon, boxed lots shoulders $5.37½@5.50; extra short clear $5.37½; ribs $6.00; shorts 6.00. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders $4.75@4.87½; extra short clear $5.25; ribs $5.37½; shorts $5.50.

Chicago, April 7—Pork $9.80@9.85. Lard $5.15. Short rib sides, loose, $5.00@5.30. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4.75@4.87½; short clear sides, boxed $5.35@5.45.

New York, April 7—Lard easier; western steam $5.25; May 5.67½; refined steady. Pork dull; family $11.00@11.50.

Cincinnati, April 7—Lard easier at $5.05. Bulk meats firm at $5.30. Bacon firm at $6.00.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, April 7—Turpentine firm at 25¾@26½; sales — casks; receipts —. Rosin firm; sales 198 bbls; receipts 1,756; A, B, C, D, $1.15; E $1.20; F $1.25; G $1.40; H $1.55; I $1.60; K $1.60, M $1.65; N $1.70; windowglass $1.80; waterwhite $1.95.

Charleston, April 7—Turpentine firm at 25¾; sales none. Rosin firm; sales none; A, B, C, D, $1.15; E, F $1.15; G $1.25; H $1.40; I $1.50; K $1.60; M $1.65; N $1.80; windowglass $1.85; water white $2.00.

Wilmington, April 7—Rosin steady; strained $1.20; good strained $1.25. Spirits turpentine steady at 25½@27. Tar firm at 90. Crude turpentine quiet at $1.10@1.50; receipts 116 bbls.

Groceries.

Atlanta, April 7—Roasted coffee $10.60 per 100 lb cases. Green coffee choice 12; fair 10; prime 9. Sugar standard granulated 5⅝c; New Orleans white 5; do yellow 4⅜c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 28@35c. Teas, black 30@65c; green 30@50c. Rice, head 6½c; choice 5¾@6c. Salt, dairy sacks 1.25; do bbls. 2.25; ice cream 90c; common 65c. Cheese, full cream 10½@11½c. Matches 65s 50c; 200s 1.30@1.75; 300s 2.75. Soda, boxes 4c. Crackers, soda 5½c; cream 7c; gingersnaps 7c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@13. Oysters, F. W. 1.65; L. W. 1.15.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, April 7—Apples, fancy $4.00@4.50 per bbl. Lemons, choice $3 00@3.25; fancy $3.50@3.75. Oranges, Florida $3.25@4.00; California $2.25@3 50. Bananas, straight $1.25@1.50; culls 75c@$1.00. Figs, 8@9c, owing to quality. Raisins new California $1.40@1.50; ¼ boxes 50@60c. Currants 6¼@7c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts—Almonds 8c; pecans, 7@7½c; Brazil 9@10c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 10@11c; mixed nuts 8@10c. Peanuts Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, April 7—Eggs 10c. Butter, western creamery 20@23c; fancy Tennessee 14@15c; choice 12½; Georgia 12½@15c; demand light with market glutted. Live poultry turkeys 11@12½c; hens 25c; spring chickens, large 25@30c; small 15@25; ducks, puddle 18@22½; Peking 25@27½c. Dressed poultry, turkeys 14@15c; hens 10@11c; chickens 11@12c; geese 8@10c; ducks 12½c. Irish potatoes, per bus 95c@$1.00. Sweet potatoes 50@60c per bu. Honey, dull; strained 6@7c; in the comb 7@8c. Onions, new crop, $1.15@$1.25 per bu, $3.00@3.25 per bbl.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, April 7.—Coffee, options opened barely steady with prices 5@10 points lower under foreign selling, disappointing European news, liberal Brazilian receipts, easy spot market and general lack of support later in the day further depressed by short selling and favorable news from Washington; closed quiet with April unchanged and other months 10 points lower; sales 2,000 bags; including May 5.65@5.75. Spot coffee, Rio nominal; No. 7 invoice 6¾; mild firm; Cordova 8¼@17; sales 500 bags Maracaibo and 300 bags Central American.

Sugar, raw firm; fair refining 3⅝; centrifugal 96-test 4⅛. Refined firm; standard A 5⅛; confectioners A 5⅛; powdered 5½; granulated 5⅛; Cubes 5⅛.

New Orleans, April 7.—Sugar, open kettle quiet at 2⅝@3⅝; centrifugal steady; granulated 4⅞; white 4 7-16; yellow 4@4⅛; seconds 2⅜@3 15-16. Molasses quiet; centrifugal 5@14.

CROP REPORTS GOOD

Cables Were Weak and There Was an Absence of Import Trade.

MADE DULL WHEAT MARKET

Close Was About a Cent Lower, Everything Else on the Floor Following to a Small Extent.

Chicago, April 7.—A combination of favorable crop reports, weak cables and an absence of import trading made a very dull and weak market of wheat today, July closing at a decline of about a cent. The closing of the foreign exchanges until after the Easter holidays undoubtedly had some effect on the volume of trading done. Everything else on the floor was weak, partly through sympathy with wheat. Corn closed ½c lower, oats ⅛@¼c lower and provisions 5@7½c lower.

A continuance of the weakness which became so marked during yesterday's session marked the opening in wheat today, July, which closed yesterday at 84⅞@85c, ranging all the way from 84⅞@84½c. Nearly everything was against the price at the start. The Michigan crop report was perhaps the most important factor. That report gave the wheat condition at 96, the highest April figures since 1891. Liverpool showed a decline of about ⅜d and continental markets were equally weak. The fear of damage to winter wheat by frosts, which has hovered over the market for several days, was effectually dissipated by the higher temperatures now prevailing throughout the west. About the only crumb of comfort the bulls were given were the figures on the northwest receipts, which showed considerable falling off. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 195 cars, against 220 last week and 264 a year ago. There was some scattered buying at the start by local shorts and scalpers satisfied with recent profits, but the majority of traders were on the selling side. Liquidation by discouraged longs was quite marked for a time, and there was some active short selling as well. For nearly two hours the course of the market was steadily downward, varied occasionally by small fractional rallies as shorts came into cover. About 11:30 the bad crop reports from California, which had been coming in all the morning, began to have some effect on the market. The condition there as a result of the cold and drought was said to be very grave, some reports placing the crop condition at not over 10 per cent. The effect of these reports was somewhat nullified by heavy rains in California during the past forty-eight hours, but the decline was stopped, and an appearance of steadiness given the market. July had previously sold as low as 83⅜c, but it rallied to 83⅞c, and for the rest of the session kept close to that price. Trading became excessively dull later in the session and the pit at times was not more than half filled. Although all the local markets will be open tomorrow, the closing of the continental markets over the Easter holidays had a tendency to narrow the trading here, and it finally degenerated into a mere narrow scalping trade. The close was steady at 83⅞c for July.

Corn was easy, influenced by wheat, by the warmer weather and prospects of larger receipts on account of the opening of navigation. There was a good deal of commission house selling and some professional liquidation. The decline was stopped by the heavy cash business. May ranged from 29⅝@29c, and closed ½c lower at 29¼c.

Weakness in wheat and corn had a like effect on oats, that market ruling lower from the start. Unfavorable crop reports had very little effect. Trade was small, moderate offerings being taken very slowly. May ranged from 25½@25¼c, and closed ⅛@¼c lower at 25⅜c.

Provisions were weak, partly with grain and partly on lower hog prices. There was a continuation of the packing house selling yesterday, paticularly of lard. There was some recovery near the close on covering. May pork closed 7½c lower at 9.82½. May lard 7½c lower at $5.17½ and May ribs 5c lower at $5.15.

Estimated receipts for Friday: Wheat, 93 cars; corn, 205 cars; oats, 183 cars; hogs, 22,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	1.05¼	1.05¼	1.05	1.05¼
July	84⅞	84⅞	83½	83⅞
September	77	77	76	76¾
December	77	77	76½	76¾
Corn—				
May	29¾	29¾	29	29¼
July	30⅞	30⅞	30¾	30¼
September	32	32	31½	31½
Oats—				
May	25½	25½	25¼	25⅜
July	23¼	23¼	23	23
Mess Pork—				
May	9.85	9.85	9.75	9.82½
July	9.92½	9.95	9.85	9.90
Lard—				
May	5.22½	5.25	5.15	5.17½
July	5.30	5.30	5.20	5.25
Short Ribs—				
May	5.17½	5.17½	5.15	5.15
July	5.27½	5.27½	5.20	5.22½

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	19,000	13,000
Wheat, bushels	31,000	193,000
Corn, bushels	144,000	525,000
Oats, bushels	206,000	700,000
Rye, bushels	6,000	163,000
Barley, bushels	25,000	44,000

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, April 7.—Wheat opened dull, prices ¼ to ½c lower in sympathy with weak cables, and little disposition abroad to trade. The feeling was bearish. The bull crowd yesterday forced shorts to cover freely, consequently this element of strength today was missing, under influences or continued liquidation, prices gradually declined about 1c under opening sales. A slight improvement took place during closing hour of session, the final sales showing prices on July 1c, distant months ⅝c under yesterday. Bad crop news from California were offset by favorable reports from Michigan, crop advices showing that the increase would be larger than any year since 1891. The market drifted into a scalping one. St. Louis sold down to put privileges, and buying against puts were about the only support.

Coarse grains lost ¼ to ½c.

Provisions are fractionally lower.

The session today has been unusually dull, no doubt in sympathy with other markets. Everything is practically at a standstill. Liverpool will be closed until Tuesday, observing Easter holidays.

Atlanta Exchange Grain Letter.

Atlanta, April 7.—There was a short session at Liverpool today, and as a result prices at that center were about ¾d lower. Weather conditions were the foremost influence, however, and throughout the west warm and favorable temperatures were reported. The Michigan crop report making the condition 96 per cent was one of the extremely bearish factors. The Missouri state crop report on the wheat condition was also bearish, showing 80 per cent where it was only 65 per cent last year at this time. The contribution to contract stocks today amounted to about 125,000 bushels, 54 cars in regular receipts and 63 cars and 80,000 bushels from mixing houses. Chicago receipts were 136 cars, while northwest receipts showed a marked falling off, Minneapolis and Duluth reporting 159 cars, against 220 last week and 264 last year. There was some scattered buying by local shorts, enough to give the market an appearance of activity, but offerings were sufficient to offset the demand from that source and the general trend of the market was downward. The wheat yield of the colony of Melbourne, Victoria, is estimated at 10,400,000 bushels.

Puts—July wheat: Open 83⅝ to 83¼; high 83¾; low 83⅛; close 83¼. Calls: Open 84⅝ to 84⅜; high 84⅝; low 83⅝; close 83⅝ bid. Curb 83⅞.

The selling in corn was general, the decline in wheat being the factor. Favorable weather and fears of extensive liquidation of May holdings also precipitated selling.

Liquidation in oats was also quite prominent in sympathy with corn, but the market held up better under it than expected. Trade soon became dull.

Provisions ruled lower with a very light trade. Scalpers offered moderate quantities, and in the absense of any demand of note prices moved off easily. The hog market was lower.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, April 7.—There was a good general demand for cattle today and prices were steady as a rule, beeves that had quality selling especially well. Sales were on a basis of $3.90@4.25 for the commonest lots of beef steers up to $5@5.40 for choice to prime shipping beeves, the greater part selling at $4.40@5.10. Fed western steers sold at $4@5.15, and fed Texans $4.25@4.50 in most instances. The stockers and feeder trade was moderate at $4@4.75, selected lots bringing $4.50@4.75. Calves $5@5.35 per 100 pounds.

Trade in hogs was quite animated at steady prices, but Wednesday's top figures were not realized. Hogs sold at an extreme range of $3.70@4.50, chiefly at $3.85@4; pigs sold at $3.60@4.85. The demand is still chiefly for fat hogs of medium and heavy weights, sales of which are at a big premium over lightweights.

Trade was active in sheep at the recent advance, but lambs were slow, buyers bidding lower. Sheep sold at $4.50@4.65 and unshorn at $4.50@4.90; very common sheep bringing $3.50@4. Yearling sheep brought $4.65@5.10; lambs $5@5.70 for wooled, being about 10c lower than yesterday. Shorn lambs brought $4.50@6 and culls sold at $3.50@4.

Receipts—Cattle, 8,500; hogs, 28,000; sheep, 15,000.

Florida Vegetables.

Official league quotations corrected daily by McCullough Bros:
Snap beans $1.50 to $1.75 per crate.
Tomatoes $1.50 to $1.75 per crate.
English peas $1 to $1.25 per crate.
Beets $2.50 to $3.00 per crate.
Celery 40 to 60c per bunch.
Strawberries 11 to 12½c per quart.
New Irish potatoes $6.00 to $8.00 per barrel.
Squashes 75c to $1.00 per crate.
Cucumbers $2.50 to $3 per crate.
Cauliflowers 8 to 10c per pound.
Asparagus, 2-pound bunches, $3.50 to $4.00 per dozen bunches.
Egg plants 75c to $1 per dozen.

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N. B.—
In future all cut glass sold by me will be marked with my name. Glass not so marked is not from my establishment. This is done to protect my trade, as the market is full of glass of cheap manufacture, and frequently this glass is brought to me to exchange, being represented as coming from my store. I only carry the finest quality and choicest patterns, and my glass has a distinct individuality, and when a piece is marked with my name you may be assured it is first quality. It has been my practice and my desire to furnish to my trade only goods of quality and merit. In the end the best is always cheapest. Charles W. Crankshaw.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS GENERAL ASSEMBLY
New Orleans,
May 19-31, 1898.

For this occasion the Atlanta and West Point railroad will sell tickets to New Orleans at one fare for round trip on May 17th, 18th and 19th, good to return June 4th. The Montgomery and Mobile route is the shortest and quickest to New Orleans.

The only line running double daily trains to New Orleans, with elegant day coaches and Pullman sleeping and dining cars. For further information write to or call on George W. Allen, traveling passenger agent, 12 Kimball house, Atlanta; Ed E. Kirby, city ticket agent, 12 Kimball house, Atlanta; John A. Gee, general passenger agent, Atlanta.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time, in Effect February 13th.

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡8	Chattanooga	5 00 am	‡13	Cincinnati	5 30 am
‡35	Washington	5 10 am	‡8	Macon	5 30 am
‡18	Jacksonville	5 20 am	28	Columbus, Ga.	5 30 am
26	Tallapoosa	8 25 am	‡35	Birmingham	5 40 am
17	Cornelia	8 30 am	‡16	Brunswick	7 45 am
‡19	Fort Valley	10 30 am	‡7	Chattanooga	7 50 am
‡9	Macon	11 10 am	‡12	Richmond	7 50 am
‡27	Columbus	11 10 am	‡38	Washington	12 00 n'n
‡38	Birmingham	11 30 am	‡9	Cincinnati	2 20 pm
‡16	Cincinnati	1 10 pm	‡37	Birmingham	4 15 pm
‡37	Washington	3 55 pm	‡10	Macon	4 20 pm
‡15	Brunswick	7 30 pm	‡10	Columbus	4 20 pm
‡11	Richmond	9 30 pm	‡20	Fort Valley	4 30 pm
‡7	Macon	9 45 pm	18	Cornelia	4 35 pm
‡7	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	25	Tallapoosa	5 15 pm
‡36	Birmingham	10 30 pm	‡14	Jacksonville	10 55 pm
‡14	Cincinnati	10 40 pm	‡36	Washington	11 50 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	102	Hapeville	7 00 am
‡3	Savannah	7 45 am	‡2	Savannah	7 56 am
103	Hapeville	8 05 am	104	Hapeville	8 30 am
105	Hapeville	9 45 am	108	Jonesboro	12 05 am
‡11	Macon	11 20 am	110	Hapeville	2 20 pm
109	Jonesboro	2 05 pm	112	Hapeville	3 45 pm
111	Hapeville	3 37 pm	‡12	Macon	4 05 pm
113	Hapeville	5 40 pm	114	Jonesboro	6 10 pm
‡1	Savannah	7 35 pm	‡4	Savannah	7 50 pm
	SUNDAY TRAINS:			SUNDAY TRAINS:	
115	Jonesboro	8 55 am	116	Hapeville	9 00 am
117	Hapeville	10 45 am	118	Jonesboro	12 50 pm

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡3	Nashville	7 30 am	‡2	Nashville	8 15 am
73	Rome	8 40 am	‡70	Chattanooga	3 20 pm
‡71	Chattanooga	11 55 am	72	Rome	5 15 pm
‡1	Nashville	7 30 pm	‡4	Nashville	8 30 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡38	Montgomery	11 40 am	‡35	Montgomery	5 25 am
‡34	Selma	7 00 pm	‡33	Montgomery	1 00 pm
‡36	Selma	11 30 pm	‡37	Selma	4 20 pm
12	College Park	7 05 am	11	College Park	6 00 am
14	Newnan	8 20 am	13	College Park	8 00 am
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	12 01 pm
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park	12 30 pm
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park	2 30 pm
22	College Park	3 50 pm	21	College Park	4 25 pm
24	College Park	5 50 pm	23	Palmetto	5 35 pm
26	College Park	7 45 pm	25	College Park	6 20 pm
28	Palmetto	8 25 pm	29	Newnan	11 25 pm
	SUNDAY TRAIN:			SUNDAY TRAIN:	
42	Newnan	10 20 am	41	West Point	8 00 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26 will stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡3	Augusta	5 00 am	‡2	Augusta	7 50 am
9	Covington	7 45 am	‡28	Augusta	3 10 pm
‡1	Augusta	12 35 pm	10	Covington	6 15 pm
‡27	Augusta	8 20 pm	‡4	Augusta	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡41	Norfolk	5 20 am	‡402	Washington	12 00 n'n
‡403	Washington	2 50 pm	‡38	Norfolk	7 50 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

FROM		TO	
Knoxville	7 30 pm	Knoxville	8 15 am

‡Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective March 1, 1898.

EAST BOUND	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. 18 Ev Sun
Lv Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 50 am	4 36 pm
Ar Gainesville	2 24 pm	2 20 am	10 35 am	7 43 pm
Ar Cornelia			11 25 am	8 35 pm
Lv Charlotte	8 30 pm	9 25 am	6 40 am	....
Ar Greensboro	10 43 pm			....
Ar. Danville	12 00 n't	1 30 pm	11 25 pm	....
Ar. Washington	6 42 am	9 25 pm	....	....
Ar. Baltimore	8 06 am	11 25 pm	....	....
Ar. Philadelphia	10 15 am	3 00 am	....	....
Ar. New York	12 45 n'n	6 20 am	....	....
Ar. Boston	8 30 pm	8 00 pm	....	....
Lv. Danville	....	1 30 am	1 50 pm	‡2 36 am
Ar. Richmond		6 00 am	6 40 pm	6 00 am
Lv. Greensboro	10 50 pm	....	....	....
Ar. Norfolk	7 35 am	....	....	....

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington.

Sleeping car Greensboro to Norfolk.

No. 36, "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York.

SO. BOUND.	No. 15.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 14.
Lv. Atlanta	5 30 am	7 45 am	4 20 pm	10 55 pm
Ar. Macon	8 10 am	10 50 am	7 00 pm	1 05 am
Ar. Everett	....	6 25 pm	....	6 25 am
Ar. Brunswick	....	7 55 pm	....	7 25 am
Ar. Jacksonville	....	9 30 pm	....	8 40 am

NORTH BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 7.	No. 9.
Lv. Atlanta	5 30 am	7 50 am	2 20 pm
Ar. Rome	7 37 am	10 33 am	4 55 pm
Ar. Dalton	8 38 am	11 45 am	6 06 pm
Ar. Chattanooga	9 50 am	1 00 pm	7 30 pm
Ar. Cincinnati	7 40 pm	....	7 20 am
Ar. Knoxville	1 15 am	....	9 50 pm
Ar. Louisville	7 30 pm	....	7 27 am
Ar. St. Louis	6 56 am	....	....

Nos. 13 and 14 Vestibuled Train with Pullman Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches between Cincinnati and Tampa, Fla. Sleeping Cars between Kansas City and Jacksonville via Birmingham and Atlanta; also between St. Louis and Jacksonville.

Lv Atlanta	35 am	4 20 pm
Lv Griffin	am	6 03 pm
Ar Columbus	am	8 55 pm
Ar Albany	6 pm	....

No 30 has through coach Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	5 40 am	5 15 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	6 25 pm	7 44 am	7 55 pm
Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 45 am	....
Lv Birmingham	7 00 am	....	....
Ar Greenville	7 30 am	....	....
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 05 pm	....
Ar Memphis	7 40 am	10 20 pm	....
Ar Kansas City	7 55 am	5 20 pm	....
Lv Birmingham	10 15 pm	....	....
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm	....	....
Ar New Orleans	8 30 am	....	....
Lv Atlanta			4 30 pm
Ar Fort Valley			8 40 pm

No. 35 Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Kansas City and Jacksonville via Birmingham and Atlanta. No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.

No. 9 Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.

Office Kimball House Corner.

PETER LYNCH.
ESTABLISHED 1857.
95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Streets,
Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors. Fine Liquors and Wines a specialty. Also Boots, Shoes, Harness and Harness Upper and Sole Leather, Crockeryware, Hardware, Guns, Pistols and Ammunition, Field and Garden Seeds in their season. A variety store. All orders from country and town filled promptly at lowest market rates. Terms cash.

CHICAMAUGA PARK SELECTED FOR CAMP

United States Soldiers Will Be Mobilized There.

GRAHAM PREFERS ATLANTA

He Wants the Troops To Be Rendezvoused Here.

WILL LOOK FOR A SITE TODAY

Gen. Graham Will Inspect Land Lying Around Ft. McPherson with a View to Selecting Camp.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK was yesterday named as the rendezvous for 15,000 United States troops, which will be sent there for the purpose of maneuvering. It is claimed that it is only a military movement and for the purpose of maneuvering the troops.

Despite the fact that the troops will be sent to Chickamauga park, General Graham, acting under instructions previously received, will continue to inspect suitable land near McPherson for the encampment of a large body of troops.

The sending of a large number of soldiers to Chickamauga park appears to be for the purpose of getting them in the southern portion of the country where they can be sent to Cuba or to the coast cities. The troops which have been ordered to move are mostly negro regiments, and these it is thought will be the first to be sent to Cuba in case of war.

It is understood that in event of war none of the troops will be stopped in Chickamauga park, but will be sent on to the places they are to be stationed, or to Cuba if need be.

The naming of a rendezvous for the troops has been expected for some time since it was known that the government desired to have troops in the southern states where they could be dispatched in a short time to forts on the coast where they would likely be needed in case of hostilities.

Chickamauga park, where the troops will gather, is fifteen miles from Chattanooga and is in the state of Georgia. It is one of the most beautiful parks in the south and covers quite an extensive area of land. It is under the care of the government and is admirably fitted for the encampment of a large body of troops.

A river of excellent water winds through the park and there will be no trouble on this score. The place is considered a very healthy one and the troops will be made comfortable in every way.

The decision of the war department to maneuver the troops and have them gather at Chickamauga park is the result, it is believed, of the developments in the Cuban situation in the past few days. The government has been making inquiries and investigating for several days and General Graham and Colonel Hall have been conducting these. General Graham will today inspect some land near Fort McPherson, but whether this means that troops are to be brought to this city is not known.

Whether the rendezvous at Chickamauga park was decided on instead of the reserve camp which has been spoken of is not known. The rendezvous is for the purpose of instructing the troops and for maneuvering them, while a reserve camp would be for the purpose of holding them in readiness to go to the front.

What General Graham Says.

A representative of The Constitution yesterday showed General Graham the dispatch from Washington, stating that Chickamauga park had been selected, and he read it through. Then he said:

"This is the first information I have received that the department has finally decided to make Chickamauga park a rendezvous for troops in the event of war, and I have no reason to doubt its authenticity. My superiors at Washington settle those matters, and your active newspaper men occasionally get the news before I do. At the same time it will be my duty, acting under former instructions from the department, to continue my inspection of suitable land in and about Atlanta. Tomorrow I am going with Mr. George Adair to look at land near Fort McPherson. Personally, I would rather have the troops mobilized as near as possible to this city, but my opinion in those matters would carry only the weight of a recommendation."

"Do you anticipate that your recommendation will change the opinion of the department?" was asked.

"That I cannot discuss. In making an inspection of property here I am simply acting under instructions, and when I make my report my duty ends. Your dispatch, however, bears every evidence of authenticity, and I have no doubt that it is correct."

"Will you make a recommendation in the premises?"

"Not unless General Miles asks me to do so."

Lieutenant Barney Leaves.

Lieutenant George F. Barney, aide to General Graham, left Atlanta yesterday at noon. He goes to join the Second artillery and become quartermaster of the regiment.

The Twenty-fifth infantry, which has been ordered to report at Chickamauga, will probably arrive at that point between the 12th and 15th of the month. Nothing has been heard officially at the headquarters of the department about the movements of the Ninth cavalry and the Thirteenth infantry, both of which have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed south. No official information has been received of orders given to other troops which press dispatches say have been ordered to proceed in this direction.

MILES SELECTS CHICKAMAUGA.

Says the Troops Will Be Sent There To Rendezvous.

Washington, April 7.—(Special.)—If the troops of the regular army and of the militia are sent south ahead of a declaration of war, as seems to be the policy of the war department, they will be rendezvoused on Georgia soil. Some days ago General Miles determined upon this, but his determination was kept from the public until today.

The national park at Chickamauga, Camp Alger as it is known to the army, is the point selected. The general idea of the officers of the department has been that the troops would not be sent south immediately before a declaration of hostilities, and then would be sent to Atlanta and from there to the coast. But as a result of the delay policy of the administration it has been deemed necessary to send the troops to some point where they could remain until it was necessary for them to move—some point which would form a suitable drill ground and Chickamauga park seemed to General Miles to fill the requirements better than any other point. He explained his reasons for this to Congressman Livingston, who called on him early this afternoon, and later to Senators Bacon and Clay.

These gentlemen went to the war department at the suggestion of Mayor Collier and other leading Atlantians.

Colonel Livingston had a long talk with General Miles, who stated that it was true that Chickamauga park had been selected as the point for rendezvous and maneuvering of the troops for the reason that the large tract of land which the government owns there is admirably adapted for the purposes and seemed to be the best place for the purpose in the south. Colonel Livingston urged the value of Atlanta as the most central point in the southern states; showed that troops could be moved from Atlanta better than from any other point, and told General Miles that if the order was changed so as to read Atlanta he would guarantee the necessary land free of any cost to the government. He spoke of the exposition grounds and of Fort McPherson and said that if these points did not fill the bill some place easy of access to Atlanta by street car line could be found.

General Miles replied that it was not desirable to have the troops at any city. He said that the only considerations that had entered into the selection of Chickamauga park were those of good to the service. He said that it was absolutely necessary to have as large a tract of land at Chickamauga park for as many as 15,000 soldiers may be mobilized there at one time. While the general did not say so, this indicates that the forces of the regular army now in the interior will doubtless soon be sent south.

General Miles did say, and he was very positive in the statement, that the decision is not subject to change. He said, however, that if war should come soon the probability is that troops would not be stopped there, but would be hurried on to the coast.

Senators Clay and Bacon saw General Miles and Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn later and the fact of the selection of Chickamauga park was confirmed. General Miles explained to the Georgia senators that it was in no sense a fight between localities, but the use of the magnificent tract of land owned by the government and upon which much money had been spent and which filled all the requirements.

To the senators and to Congressman Livingston, General Miles imparted some rather startling facts about the inadequacy of the fortifications on the southern coast. He gave them figures which show an almost deplorable state of affairs. He showed that along the southern coast of 507 guns required only seventy have been mounted and of 1,048 mortars required only eighty-four have been mounted, he said that in some cases where the guns have been mounted necessary parts of them are still wanting.

So far as the selection of Chickamauga park is concerned there seems no chance of any change in the present orders. This is a matter entirely in the control of the general of the army and he has rendered his decision for the reasons explained.

OHL.

GOLF CLUB IS ORGANIZED.

Links Will Be Made and Grounds Put in Condition at Once—The Club Elects Officers.

Atlanta is to have a golf club at last and in a few days the golfers will be indulging in the royal game. A crowd of golf enthusiasts met yesterday in the office of Mr. Lawrence Brooks and organized the club. The meeting was a short one and only for the purpose of organization.

The following officers were elected. Mr Lawrence Brooks, president; Mr. Robert Clark, secretary and treasurer. The green committee is composed of Mr. J. M. Selkirk, Mr. Harry Stearns and Mr. Henry Grady.

The links will be on the property of Mr. Brooks, just the other side of Edgewood, and when they are put in shape will be among the best links in the country. The links are to be put in shape at once and a large force of hands will be put to work today preparing the "greens" and the grounds generally.

Those who were at the first meeting yesterday are all enthusiastic golfers and all are anxious to start playing at once. The club will hold another meeting next week to adopt rules and regulations and probably adopt a uniform. By the end of next week the links will be in condition to play on and as soon as possible a tournament will be arranged.

Ladies take Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters generally when they feel low spirited. It brightens them up.

SOLDIERS TO PLAY ATLANTAS.

Team from the Fort Play Sheridan's Team at Brisbine Park Tomorrow Afternoon.

If the soldiers at Fort McPherson are not sent to war before tomorrow at 3 o'clock they will come in town and meet the Atlanta baseball team in a game of baseball at Brisbine park at that hour.

The soldiers have a strong team this year and they are anxious to have a game with the Atlantas, for they think that they can defeat them.

They will put up a strong team tomorrow and Sheridan and his men will have to work if they win the game. Sheridan is not worried over the result of the game and he says that he can beat the soldiers easily. At any rate he will try tomorrow at Brisbine park and the game promises to be a good one.

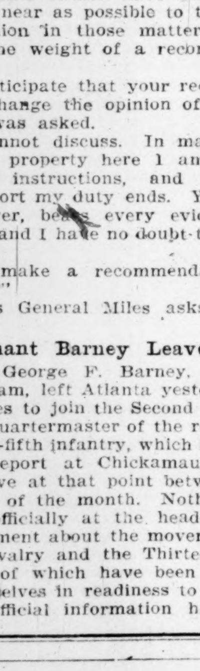
STONE THROWERS SENTENCED.

Three Negroes Caught and Sent to the Chaingang.

Three negro boys, who have been throwing stones at trains on the Atlanta and West Point, were caught recently near Newnan. Yesterday they were brought to trial and all pleaded guilty. Each one was sentenced to pay a fine of $75 or to go to the chaingang for nine months, and they had to go to the gang.

All railroads have trouble at times with malicious boys, who throw stones at passing trains and break windows and sometimes injure passengers. They generally engage in it at night and it is not an easy matter to catch them, but the railroads in this part of the country have determined to break up the practice and they have detectives out watching for the miscreants. The sentences of the boys caught at Newnan indicates what will happen to the others.

THE FAVORITE.



For Club, Cafe and Home Use.
The Purest Type
OF THE
Purest Whiskey.

For prices, etc., address W. A. Kimberly, Atlanta. For sale by R. M. Rose Co., Potts-Thompson Liquor Co., Atlanta, and all retail dealers.

COLLEGE BOYS WILL CROSS BATS

University of Pennsylvania Plays University of Georgia Next Monday.

IT WILL BE A GREAT GAME

Last Year the Latter Badly Defeated the Pennsylvania Team.

THE PLAYERS ARE IN EXCELLENT CONDITION

Game Will Be Played at Piedmont Park and Will Doubtless Attract Very Large Crowds.

THE first game of intercollegiate baseball will be played on the new field at Piedmont park next Monday. The University of Georgia will cross bats with the team from the University of Pennsylvania and last year's old score will be in the balance. The boys from Pennsylvania have not forgot the defeat they met last year when they tackled the Georgia boys, and they will play for revenge this year and will undoubtedly put up a great game. The Georgia boys are not worried and are confident that they can repeat last year's performance.

Both teams have had splendid practice and the outcome will be looked forward to with rare interest.

Hugh Jennings has been with the Georgia team for two weeks and will remain with them until the Pennsylvania game. He is very much pleased with the work of the players and expects great things from this year.

The Pennsylvania men are all crack players and on account of last year's defeat they will put out all their efforts to down the crackers. A. K. Dickson is perhaps the most reliable all-round pitcher on the Pennsylvania team. This is his fourth and last year on the team. He is one of the coolest players and has admirable control of the ball. His only weakness is in batting and in this he has improved greatly this year.

Brown is close to Dickson in ability. He is left-handed, possesses very great speed and has a way of delivering the ball which is very hard to get onto. This is his second year on the team.

Thatcher pitched on the reserves last year. Behind the bat the men have not shown up as well. Schwartz will be the regular catcher. He is very small, but handles himself well and with a little more experience will make a good man.

Lucas bats well, but is rather slow. The heaviest hitters on the team are Jackson and Robinson, although a marked improvement is already noticed in batting by the whole team over last year's form. Captain Ritchel will probably play left in Atlanta. He is a fine fielder and a hard hitter. This is his third year on the team. Pennsylvania will play five games on the southern trip—Vanderbilt on April the 8th and 9th; Georgia, at Atlanta, on April 11th; North Carolina, at Winston, on April 12th, and Georgetown, at Washington, on April 13th.

Only two games will be played by the Pennsylvania boys before starting from home.

The Pennsylvania boys are said to have a better team this year than they did last, but the Georgia boys have also improved and the game will be a hot one. The field at Piedmont park will be in fine shape by that time.

WAKE FOREST PLAYS TODAY.

Tar Heels Meet the Techs at Exposition Park This Afternoon in a Game of Ball.

The first game of college baseball will be played in Atlanta today on the new field at Piedmont park. The team from Wake Forest, N. C., will be pitted against the team from the Technological school.

The Wake Forest boys go to Macon to play the Mercer team, and it was decided at the last moment to stop over in Atlanta and give the Techs a game. They go to Macon tonight and play the Mercers tomorrow, and the Techs go to Auburn and play that team.

The game today will be red hot. The Tar Heels have always had a strong team and they are said to be better this year than ever. This is the first time that they have ever met the Techs and they will make every effort to take this, their first game.

When the Techs played against the Atlanta professional team they showed themselves to be a fine lot of players.

The batting order today will be as follows: Smith, second base; Clarke, shortstop; Merritt, pitcher; Lafitte, catcher; Erskine, right field; Caldwell, third base; Everitt, left field; McCall, center field; Henley, first base.

This is the same team that played the Atlantas such a close game and they hope to win today without much trouble. The new grounds at Piedmont park are in splendid condition. The grand stand has been completed and everything is in readiness for the game today.

The game will be called promptly at 3 o'clock and Jim Lynch will act as umpire.

Summer School.

Special instructions given to boys and girls at my residence, 288 Boulevard, till June; then I will teach my fourth annual summer school at 15 East Cain. My success during the past three summers warrants me in saying satisfaction will be given.
W. S. Featherston, 288 Boulevard.

FAST RIDERS RACE TUESDAY NIGHT

Best Racing Men in Country To Compete at Coliseum.

WILL BE THE OPENING RACE

It Will Be a Brilliant Beginning to the Racing Season Here.

RIDERS WELL TRAINED FOR FAST WORK

Bob Walthour, A. C. Mertens and Jay Eaton Will Be Among the Star Sprinters in the Race.

TUESDAY night at 8 o'clock the crack of the pistol will be heard in the Coliseum and the long-looked-for bicycle popular than it was last year. The races were postponed from Monday night and races will be on. Judging from the interest that is being taken in the races and the advance sale of tickets, the racing season in Atlanta this year is going to be even more only yesterday the management decided to have them pulled off Tuesday night. All of the riders are in the city, however, and it was thought best to have the races Tuesday night instead of waiting longer.

Last year was the first time that any indoor bicycle races were held in Atlanta, but before the season was over the Coliseum was the most popular amusement resort. To go to the races was just the thing and it is going to be the fad this year. Mr. F. G. Byrd has charge of the races this year and that insures success, for he has had much experience in promoting race meets and they have always been successful under his management.

An excellent programme has been arranged for Tuesday night and there will be some cracks in the professional events. The man who is looked on by the sports as the most probable winner is A. C. Mertens, the five-mile national champion. Mertens has been in training at Bellair, Fla., all the winter and has defeated some of the best riders in the country. He is even now looked on as one of the best men on the track this season and his friends say that he will have a sure thing of it Tuesday night. But there are two riders entered Tuesday who do not intend to see Mertens or anybody else walk off with the prizes without a struggle. These riders are Bobby Walthour and Jay Eaton. They have both been in training here for quite a while and are riding strong. Walthour has shown up best in practice, but Eaton's friends declare that he never exerts himself unless there is money up at the tape. It is undoubtedly true that Eaton is a very foxy rider and does not like to show his full hand in practice. He always keeps something up his sleeve, as the racing men say, and it may be that Jay will fool the boys Tuesday night.

Atlanta Men To Ride.

Kendall Spear, known on the track as "the boy wonder," is in good shape this year and his backers say that he will run over any of the riders in the south today. Spear did not do much last year, but he had the making of a good rider in him and those who have seen him ride say that he has come out greatly this year. He is entered in all of the races Tuesday night.

Carroll Jack in another of the riders who was here last year and proved himself a good man. He is one of the best men in the country and won many of the races here last year in the early part of the season. Big Eli Winesett is also entered in the races Tuesday night and is in good form. The favorite Bert Repine is back again and has improved much over last year. Repine has been winning races right along this year and he is at home on the Atlanta track. There are many in Atlanta who yet consider Repine a better man than either Eaton or Walthour, although both of them defeated him last year, and his friends say that he will show that he is the best man this year.

While the main interest is, of course, in the professional races, the amateur races Tuesday night are creating a great deal of interest. Ben Boatenwriter, the undefeated amateur champion of the south, will be in the races and two men have come here from a distance to see if they cannot down him.

Critchlow, a fast amateur from Augusta, and Brown, from Griffin, are the men who are after his scalp, and they are confident that one of them will get it and Boatenwriter will receive his first defeat. Boatenwriter has defeated all of the amateurs in the south and he is very anxious to get a match with the champion amateur of America, Earl Peabody, of Chicago. He has sent the Chicago boy a challenge, but his friends declare that he will not be able to get a match, for the Chicago boy has heard of him and will be afraid to meet him. Boatenwriter is determined to get a match with Peabody and will in a few days go to Chicago for that purpose and force the champion to meet him. He wants to capture the amateur championship of America before he turns professional. He is a very fast man this year and has had several offers to turn professional and ride for some of the best bicycle houses in the country.

There will be other good amateurs in the races Tuesday night and there is much interest as to who will win second place to Boatenwriter, as it is generally admitted that no one can win first over him.

The Fifth regiment band has been engaged for Tuesday night and will give a concert before the races begin and also play during the races. The men will be called for the first race at 8 o'clock and the events will be run off as fast as possible after that. The races will be over by 10 o'clock.

HUNDREDS HEAR OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Grand Opera House Packed at Mr. Kimball's Lecture.

THE CREED IS EXPLAINED

Lecturer Told of Facts and Fictions Regarding His Creed.

DEFENDED HIS BELIEF FROM CRITICS

Said That Christian Scientists Are the Firmest Believers in God and the Greatest Bible Readers.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE in all its intricate and interesting details was fully explained to an audience of more than one thousand at the Grand opera house last night by Mr. Edward A. Kimball, the distinguished exponent of the metaphysical religion. His lecture was called "Facts and Fictions about Christian Science." He presented the beliefs of the Christian Scientists in an eloquent and forcible manner and then sought to repudiate the charges that have been brought against his religion.

Mr. Kimball was introduced to the large audience by Major Livingston Mims, who in the following appropriate words presented the lecturer:

"Though not an adherent of any form of religious faith, I do claim to be in sympathy with all that works for righteousness and for Christian progress; liberalism in thought and practical good to humanity. I therefore take great pleasure in introducing to you Mr. Edward A. Kimball, of Chicago, a distinguished and prominent Christian Scientist. He will now address you on a subject that is fast becoming of universal interest, numbering among its advocates many of the most noted and cultured people of our country. Under his able, scholarly presentation, you will find it well worthy of your most respectful consideration."

Mr. Kimball began by telling how he was converted to Christian Science, and how through that belief he was made a strong and healthy man out of a physical wreck. He then spoke as follows:

In presenting the subject of Christian Science to such an audience as this, the chief difficulty lies in the fact that it is impossible to do any sort of justice to this vast, infinite theme in one short hour.

If two weeks' time were allotted to us in which to present an exposition of Christian Science, its rules and operation, and to analyze and eliminate the objections that usually suggest themselves to the inquirer, we might say that the subject could be amply set forth.

The lack of unlimited time will compel us therefore to make such use of this brief opportunity as will perchance enlist your respectful interest, and incline you to a more thorough investigation of the demonstrable Science of Life known as Christian Science, which today is manifesting its practicability in the healing of the sick, the reformation of the wicked and the amelioration of a multitude of evils which are prostrating the race.

I know of no subject that is so variously and deplorably misstated and misunderstood. It is a very common thing for people to ridicule what they do not understand, but most of the misconceptions of Christian Science are so absurd that it is not surprising that people, after erecting such men of straw, proceed to deride and stone their own mistaken concepts.

The object of such lectures as this is to meet and demolish the prejudices, objections and antagonisms that are engendered by an erroneous or unfriendly perversion of the statements and operative influence of Christian Science; and with this hope in view, I shall, before speaking of what it is and does, refer to some of the objections that are allowed to stand at the portal of human thought, there to refuse admission to a guest that would bestow the most consummate blessings within the range of human experience.

Nearly every scientific fact or spiritual idea that has ever been discerned by man concerning any subject whatever, has antagonized the previous, dominant but defective beliefs on the same subject. For instance, when Galileo announced the rotundity of the earth he was imprisoned by the belief that the earth was flat. Most scientific revelations have been rejected by the people for the sole reason that they have always believed something quite different.

Many persons shut themselves out from the countless benefits of Christian Science and reject it because it differs from their previous conceptions and educated thought. They are unwilling to interest themselves in it or accept it if it disturbs or challenges their belief on any subject; little realizing that the history of the finite mind shows that its only hope is in active progression in the direction of immutable Science. Not knowing indeed that until consciousness shall awaken in the image and likeness of Omniscience it will never and should never be satisfied.

Let us examine this objection to Christian Science, which is today knocking at the door of human thought, and see whether the fact that it differs from former beliefs is for, or against the probability of its being true. Survey the history of humanity as a whole and behold its monotony of woe; its conflicts, carnage and antipathies; its destitution, cruelty and man's inhumanity to man; its inveterate anguish, bitter tears and broken hearts. Behold its jails, hospitals and asylums; its beds of disease, open graves and its final catastrophe—death.

Ignorance Makes Opposition.

Inquire of this maelstrom of misery called humanity if it is satisfied with its sore travail and apparent destiny and you will get in answer one interminable wail—no! no! no!

Now behold also its assiduous and frantic efforts to escape from its bondage. In its pitiful yearning for deliverance and hope of salvation from its misery it has resorted to every conceivable material device. It has made use of its highest but defective sense of science. It has turned to its philosophy, ethics and morality, and to myriads of religious beliefs and conceptions of deity, and all of these efforts to extricate itself have failed. Although the world is witnessing higher forms of good all the time, on the other hand, notwithstanding the efforts of mankind to dominate the manifestations of evil, there are today more forms of disease, more epidemic, contagious and fatal disease, more phases of sin, disaster and calamity than ever before.

It follows, therefore, that all this evil is either an inevitable concomitant of man's Being or else that the way of salvation therefrom has not been discerned, and especially the way revealed by Jesus. It also follows that if there is a way of salvation from evil, it must be very different from those ways which have been tried and have failed. The demand for different results is equally a demand for a different way, and an enlightened reason, logically directed, should absolutely require a different understanding of Being and its modus operandi from any that have been tried in vain.

It does not follow that because Christian Science presents a different way it is for that reason alone, true, but the fact that it is different is in logical accord with the palpable necessities of the situation, and so far as it goes this very fact or difference should commend it to you rather than stand as an objection. If in the search for deliverance of the race you turned to what purported to be the textbook of the science of Being and found that all that it contained was in amicable accord with what you and others before you have believed, you might close its useless pages as you would an empty tomb and know that it was a sepulchre which contained no savior for you or any one else.

All absolutely scientific and spiritual ideas have found their way to humanity through some individual instance of human consciousness. This is called revelation, inspiration, perception, discernment, or discovery. Christian Science must needs have been discerned or revealed in a similar manner—that is to say, it must have been perceived and formulated by some man, woman or child, but nothwithstanding this simple rule of metaphysics, some people raise objection because it has been discovered and its institutional and systematic activity has been founded by a woman.

Women Are Man's Equals.

Strange, though it may seem, this antagonism to woman is a conspiracy against her sex into which women themselves enter with the most naive and complacent zeal, intent upon the endeavor to show that woman is not fit to know the Truth.

I ask your attention to a threefold examination of the validity of the prevalent assumption that woman is not a natural and suitable instrument for the impartation of any Science or Truth.

First, from an historical standpoint, let us see that the annals of primitive man reveal two characteristics, namely, great ignorance and an apparent disparity between the sexes. As the beams of the rising orb of civilization are cast upon our history they reveal a lessened degree of both ignorance and disparity. Later we learn that the influence of Christianity, with its enlightenment, shows as an incident of revelation the accelerated pace of woman, and at this day we behold her gradually moving up alongside of her masculine companion in all the different departments of intellectual endeavor, and we are lead to the palpable conclusion that the supposed inferiority of woman has been an utterly unwarranted assumption, and that as a matter of fact, when ignorance gives place to enlightenment woman shows equal capacity to understand Science and demonstrate it.

Let us look at the question of woman's mentality from the standpoint of him who believes that brains think and evolve or take cognizance of Truth. The human brain contains, I suppose, 80 or 90 per cent of water, and the remainder is made up of iron, starch, phosphorus, lime and ever so many other non-intelligent things. Now if it be assumed that this mass of non-intelligent matter can think, what reason can there be for the assumption that the water and starch in a woman's brain may not know as much, or anything that the water and starch in a man's brain knows.

It is positively true, however, that brains do not think or know, and that the consciousness of man is metaphysical and not material. The so-called mind of a mortal consists of the aggregate of his ideas or knowledge. We do not know of anything more true than the statement that two and two are four, which statement is an idea of the science of numbers, and yet there is no possible reason why that idea or any other may not be a natural constituent of a woman's consciousness as well as of a man's.

I might go into a much more exhaustive analysis of this subject to show beyond all cavil that he who doubts the possible discernment by woman of anything that is true is lagging much behind the times, and to present many reasons why the discovery of Christian Science by Rev. Mary Baker Eddy is in accord with the most exacting demands of the Science of Mind and should be gladly accepted as a most significant and hope inspiring fact. Christian Science reveals the intellectual and spiritual equality of the sexes, and although women as a whole have not as yet fully demonstrated this equality, it is only a question of time when it will be manifested and acknowledged.

Science Mixed with Religion.

An objection has been made to what has been called an attempt to mix science and religion, or to reduce religion to the level or cold and cheerless science. This comes strangely from those who have for ages declared that God is Omniscience—All Science—All Truth. If God is infinite and is All Science, it follows as a logical sequence that any religion that properly represents the deific nature must be scientific and in accord with ascertainable and demonstrable Truth, instead of being theoretical, conjectural and proofless. If Jesus Christ did the will of His Father, He must have done the will of Omniscience and must have done it scientifically or in accord with natural law and not miraculously, for miracles or violations of divinely constituted law are impossible with Infinite Omniscience. Jesus understood the Science of Being and manifested this Omniscience, and it was this Christ knowledge or Christian Science—this true operation of Mind properly and intelligently directed that healed the sick, raised the dead and dominated so-called material laws. It is only because many people have a very defective sense of the meaning of the word science that there is any objection to conjoin the words Christian and Science.

Another reason that deters people from seeking the salutary influence of Christian Science is the denunciation of scholastic ecclesiasticism. Christian Scientists do not let their light shine through any endeavor to assail and denounce other religionists who assume the right to worship God according to their own light, and I shall not now denounce any personality, but I beg to say that we are aware of the unjust, cruel and perverted declarations that are bestowed upon Christian Science from the standpoint of religious beliefs and to assert by way of counter comment that I never read a sermon or editorial article of this kind that betrayed the slightest knowledge of what Christian Science really is. From the pulpit it has been denounced as hypnotism, mesmerism, spiritualism, agnosticism, Buddhism and the like; whereas an educated hypnotist, mesmerist, spiritualist, infidel or theosophist—the people who really know the most about these things—could show you that Christian Science is unlike any and all of them. It has been declared that we do not believe in God or the Bible; that we do not accept the divinity or messiahship of Christ; that we are prayerless and unchristian, and that Christian Science is of the devil. Everything that ignorance, bigotry or ferocity could invent to malign us has been in activity, and yet it is a fact, as stated in a recent editorial of the Syracuse Herald, the denomination of Christian Scientists has probably grown more rapidly than any other known to religious history.

Believes in God.

How easily and ruthlessly people assail and persecute the religious sense of each other and with how little assurance of being right themselves! No Christian sect could have any standing if it denied that Jesus voiced the Truth and that the Truth is universal. If we assume that his mission was to establish a religion, it must have been a universal religion; and the fact that there are hundreds of sects, with different beliefs, is conclusive evidence that his teachings are not understood. In the presence of this irresistible conclusion, what an opportunity there is for humility and merciful tolerance on the part of any sect that has no demonstrable understanding that it is right. If this audience could be transferred to some oriental scene, there to gaze upon some graven image which the people worshiped as God, and if you were to declare that God was quite different from this image, those people would quickly decide that you did not believe in God at all, and would perhaps call you Christian dogs and infidels. This would be largely the case if you were to traverse the entire range of religious belief, whether you encountered the disciple of the mythological gods, the sun worshiper or the Christian. The same mental rejection of your sense of deity would ensue if you did not coincide with their ideals. People have asserted that God is infinite and then after confessing themselves to be finite they immediately proceed to formulate a finite conception of infinity and then denounce every one who does not accept and adopt their particular concept and call it God. I wish to call your attention to the fact that there have been thousands of religious sects, each purporting to define deity. Also that many of these have been and now are in the most violent antagonism to each other, and further that scholastic ecclesiasticism has involved the world in the most awful carnage and atrocity that deface the pages of history. Whoever you are, or whatever you believe, be not surprised nor cast down because sectarianism which always challenges everything unlike itself rises with irrational effrontery to impeach your understanding of God and hope of Heaven. The man-made theories and concepts of deity are always at war with each other and will be until a universal religion shall declare God aright and religionists shall cease to destroy each other in the name of God, or rather in the name of what they believe to be God.

It is a common thing for men to declare that they have read the text book of Christian Science and that they know all about it, and then to proceed to make hundreds of baseless misstatements showing not an atom of real understanding. I have read this text book through probably fifty times. I have diligently studied it for more than ten years, during which time I have also been at work in its demonstration, and yet I would not say that I knew all about it or that I had done more than to pass the threshold of this vast metaphysical structure. I know enough, however, concerning the theology, ethics and morality declared and inculcated by Christian Science to affirm that it is pre-eminently Christian and to refute categorically every challenge to the contrary.

Christian Science presents itself to humanity in a two-fold nature. First there is the theological or spiritual aspect, and secondly its application to the healing of disease.

It Heals Diseases.

I propose to consider briefly both of these and will first endeavor to reconcile you to its theology, and in doing so will begin by taking up the claim that Christian Scientists do not believe in God. Remembering that some one has said that "every man is the creator of his own God," I might pertinently ask which God is it that we are said not to believe in? If reference is

Continued on Eighth Page.

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HUNDREDS HEAR OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Continued from Seventh Page.

made to any of the finite, material and mental images called God, we will admit that we do not believe in any of them.

Christian Scientists do believe, however, in the only living and true God, and the pages of our text book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," pulsate with the ever-recurring acknowledgment of Him and with admonitions to obey His laws.

We believe in one supreme individual God infinite and incorporeal, omnipotent, omnipresent and omniscient, all inclusive and self-existent Spirit, and we believe that, as the Scriptures declare He is Life, Truth and Love. We do not believe that He is localized, or that He is an object or a thing. Nor do we believe that He is person or the image and likeness of person for person and personality are finite.

Because He is infinite Life, Truth and Love He cannot manifest himself otherwise, and therefore does not cause the sickness or death of any one. Nor can He be wrathful, capricious and experimental. Moreover, he does not create or conspire with evil.

If God is infinite Life and the omnipotence of Good, it follows that sickness and pain are not divinely procured or instituted. On the contrary, God is and must be found to be the healer of disease and an ever present help in trouble. Man-made creeds, doctrines and hypotheses have depicted all sorts of attributes, characteristics and we may say monstrosities as belonging to God, but Christian Science reveals the falsity of these misconceptions and declares God as He is.

Our attitude concerning the Bible is well expressed in the tenets of the Christian Science churches which declare that "we take the Scriptures to be our guide to eternal Life." This does not mean that we subscribe to the senseless proposition that God dictated every word contained in the Bible or that the Christian must believe every word, from cover to cover, to be inspired. Metaphysical science shows that this world never included and will never witness a man who can believe two statements that are in flat contradiction of each other. It is simply impossible, and it is absolutely unnecessary for a man to suppose that God requires this impossibility of him in order to achieve the Kingdom of Heaven. That man is self-deceived who thinks he can perform such an impossible mental contortion, and self-deception even though perpetrated in the name of God is always in vain.

All Scripture Not True.

Christian Scientists know that the thread of inspiration is traceable throughout the entire Scriptures, but they also know that the original text has been sadly mutilated by translators, interpolations and the defective sense of God has been projected into them by uninspired writers whose material natures have failed to catch the true spiritual tones. Notwithstanding all this, the Bible contains everything that mortals need as a manual of right living, and as a guide to immortality, but the truth therein which is to work out the transforming salvation of men must be spiritually and scientifically discerned, and all prevalent, superstitious and irrational interpretations must be abandoned, for they will never make possible the redemption of the race. Even the palpable and mandatory instruction to heal the sick through the action of Spirit or Mind is materially interpreted as meaning that medicine should be the healer. I have never heard of a denomination of Christians who, man for man, studied the Bible more than Christian Scientists do. I do not believe that there are any Christians who read the Bible more reverently, hopefully or profitably or who more prayerfully and constantly strive to discover its light and follow its commands.

You are aware of the fact that in this hour the Bible is being assailed at every point; that theologians are constantly admitting that the current doctrines and beliefs are confusing and involved and are becoming less tenable; that a sense of insecurity, perturbation and dismay has ensued in consequence of the penetrating scrutiny and analysis to which these doctrines are being subjected. In connection with this subject let me read a quotation from the address of Hon. C. C. Bonney, president of the congresses held under the direction of the World's Columbian Exposition, which he delivered at the opening of the Christian Science Congress. "No more striking manifestation of the interposition of Divine Providence in human affairs has come in recent years than that shown in the raising up of the body of people known as Christian Scientists, who are called to declare the real harmony between religion and Science, and to restore the waning faith of many in the verities of the sacred Scriptures." The textbook of Christian Science is the key to the Scriptures. It effaces mystery, brings to light that which has been considered unknowable and reconciles man to God.

We deny the assertion that we do not believe in the divinity of Christ. On the contrary we know that Christ was and is divine and can prove it. Many people make the mistake of supposing that the corporal personality or bodily presence of Jesus was God, whereas divinity is spiritual and not material and the chemical elements which constitute the body of man born of woman do not express Spirit and cannot be God. Even Jesus himself repudiated this supposition when He said: "Why callest thou me good?" and "it is expedient for you that I go away." If He had regarded His corporeal presence as divine, he certainly would not have told His disciples that it was good for them to be deprived of it.

God Is Infinite Mind.

Christian Science shows that He who created, governed and impelled Jesus was God, the infinite Mind; that the Mind which was in Christ Jesus was the divine Mind and that in this way Christ or the Christ-Mind was divine and he and his Father were one.

In the life, teachings and demonstrations of Jesus Christ, Christian Scientists behold a complete divine exposition of the way whereby mortals can and must escape from the misery of mortality. They set for themselves the task of literal and uncompromising compliance with his precepts and teachings and they carry this obedience to the point of healing the sick as he distinctly and repeatedly commanded his followers to do and they consider such healing a natural and indispensable manifestation of a correct understanding of Christianity.

We repudiate the accusation that Christian Scientists do not believe in prayer. Years ago, when "Science and Health" was first published, it advocated silent and individual instead of audible and public prayer and gave many salient reasons to show why it would be more rational and efficacious. When Christian Science churches were organized they followed the form of prayer thus indicated, concluding with the Lord's Prayer and as a consequence the author was denounced as "the prayerless Mrs. Eddy." Twenty years later the first "World's Congress of Religions" convened at Chicago and all of the general meetings of the Congress were opened with silent prayer and the Lord's Prayer. Twenty years after denouncing the Christian Science method of prayer it was adopted by the most august and important religious convention ever assembled on earth because it was palpable that it was the most feasible way in which a body of men and women could satisfactorily and effectively pray.

I assert that the genuine Christian Scientist prays without ceasing and with intelligence and effect. A very large portion of Christian Scientists have been members of other denominations. They are familiar with the attitude of those respective churches concerning the subject of prayer. I never knew one who would not say that under the light of Christian Science he had gained a much better, more satisfactory and more helpful sense of God, of the Bible and of all the fundamentals of religious life and understanding.

Scientists Follow Christ.

And now, knowing as we do, that we are worshipers of God, the God that is Spirit, that is omnipotent Good, Life, Truth and Love. Knowing that we are followers of Jesus Christ and striving to obey the ten commandments and the sermon on the mount; that we are striving to cast evil out of ourselves and others; to bind up the broken-hearted and heal the sick, is it any wonder that we ask of this generation "For which of these things are we being stoned?"

I have dwelt thus on the theological aspect of Christian Science for the reason that so many people are deterred from looking to it for help because they have been educated to suppose that it was some dreadful, ungodly heresy, some satan let loose, or else, that it was vague and substanceless agnosticism or something worse. Now I know that I voice the sentiments and experience of all genuine Scientists when I say that the natural and inevitable influence of Christian Science on the student who enters upon its study and demonstration in good faith is this: It will make him happier under any and all circumstances, than he otherwise would be. It will make him a better man, a better friend, a better citizen. It will improve him morally and physically. It equips him with a dominant control over circumstances and conditions that he never before possessed. It purifies the individual and social status. It enables man to cope more successfully with pain, disease, fear, grief, sorrow and the other desolating emotions and conditions of human experience. It expands and multiplies his knowledge, his mental and physical capacity. It rationally and satisfactorily reconciles him to the abandonment of evil. It acquaints him with the true God who doeth all things well. It eradicates the dreadful fear of God, of death and of hell. In fine it reveals the true state of man as the image and likeness of God; elucidates the hard problems of existence and sets mortals at work scientifically to achieve the Kingdom of Heaven within them. I could recount an interminable array of benefits, but suffice it to say that the Christian Scientists themselves who alone know what it is and hence are alone able to judge, rest upon the undeviating conviction that they have found the Science of Life; that they know that they are demonstrating its verity and they are satisfied. And all of this is not at all because of ignorance and superstition, for, taking them as a whole, they have known of nearly every religious, ethical and philosophical belief that is today current or dominant.

Jesus Was a Scientist.

As we approach the intimate connection between the theology of Christian Science and Christian Science Mind healing I will state by way of a connecting link that our textbook declares that Jesus of Nazareth was the most scientific man that ever trod the globe. All Christians will at least acknowledge that he voiced the Truth and that his utterances or teachings have endured the test of nineteen centuries. Christian Science reveals the fact that he had the most profound and substantive understanding of the Science of Being, and that to the extent that his followers could comprehend him, he taught them, and he declared that all those who believed, or understood his word or teachings could heal the sick. He never claimed that his healing was miraculous, but on the contrary he understood that it was the natural phenomenon of the understanding of a universal Principle, and he declared "these things shall ye do and greater things shall ye do."

The supposition that Jesus's work was but the spectacular exhibition of a mysterious local power inherent in himself alone, and that his works were miracles done in contravention of law, and that God, who "is the same yesterday, today and forever," changed His eternal and infinite nature long enough to interpose a spasmodic and abnormal intervention in behalf of a few sick people for effect; all of this fabulous error must give way before the light which shows that both sin and sickness are unnatural and monstrous, and that an understanding of Science as taught and demonstrated by Jesus reveals the scientific and scriptural method for destroying both.

The use of medicine in case of disease had been in vogue for two thousand years when Jesus appeared and ushered in an entirely new dispensation. He healed the multitude of all manner of diseases and gave an unfailing exhibition of Christian Mind Healing. He taught his disciples so that they could heal, and they in turn taught their followers, and history, according to Gibbon, recites the fact that until the close of the third century healing was a regular phenomenon of primitive Christianity. Soon after that time the integrity of the Christian sect became involved with the materialistic chaos of the Roman empire and the healing power was lost.

The verity of the scriptural accounts of the healing has been challenged by those who affirm, with reason, that there can be no such thing as a miracle, and that if such works were performed at all they must have been done in accord with Science and could therefore be done again and now. To such let me say that Christian Science authenticates the scriptural accounts by revealing the modus operandi of such healing and satisfies the most skeptical and exacting state of inquiry. The discovery of Christian Science by Mrs. Eddy and its systematic and scientific exposition by her includes the discernment of the Principle of true metaphysical healing as practiced by Jesus and the early Christians. While it includes vastly more than the mere healing of disease, its operative effect constitutes the revival or re-establishment of the same curative practice that was instituted by Jesus as a part of his work of overcoming evil.

It has never been claimed that Christian Science was an invention of its discoverer or evolved by her. It was not presented as her view, belief or opinion. On the contrary, it is before the world as a demonstrable Science, discerned, formulated and demonstrated by its discoverer and founder. Like all exact or true Science, it rests not on theory or profession for the evidence of its verity, but rather on proof and must be and is being supported by indisputable demonstrations. These proofs are the signs following an understanding of the Principle and compliance with its rules, and they constitute the only feasible evidence of such understanding.

Scientific Mind Cure.

Before speaking on the subject of Scientific Mind Healing, I would like to say that it is authoritatively stated that during the thirty years since such healing has been practiced more than one million cases of disease have been healed thereby, most of which or a large portion of which were considered incurable. Much of this healing has been so palpable and indisputable that all classes of people are acknowledging the results, but on the other hand, an effort is made to account for the facts of healing in every conceivable way except the right way. Many critics make a short cut and call it mesmerism or hypnotism. Others declare that it is like the spasmodic instances of faith cure and prayer cure. Others that it is simply the influence of one powerful will over another, or that it is wholly the result of a dominating faith on the part of the patient that its operation will heal him. Now let me tell you that it is none of these. Christian Science healing is the operation of a scientific Principle, and no one knows how these patients are healed but the Scientist who knows enough to heal them. It is indeed folly for people to seek thus to explain away something that they know nothing about.

If a representative body of workers in the science of numbers had been struggling for ages for the solution of a hard and world perplexing problem and one of them should finally announce that he had discovered the solution, do you suppose the others would refuse to attempt the demonstration on the ground that they did not believe it? Would they not know enough to know that if the discoverer had demonstrated his proposition, it would be inane for them to ignore it or try to demolish it with incredulity and scorn?

In speaking on this subject we do so from the standpoint of the demonstrations of a demonstrable Science. We speak with the invulnerable confidence that we are absolutely right, with the ascertained knowledge that Christian Science is true. In considering these remarks, therefore, please remember, even though you may not be at all impressed by what is said, that there are tens of thousands of people who assert that they are at work in this demonstrable Science, and that they are proving the verity of its divine Principle, and if it shall be asked what is the nature of these demonstrations, I answer that among the proofs may be cited the healing of cancers, consumption, inaccessible tumors, hereditary diseases, abnormal growths, epilepsy, locomotor ataxia and all kinds of organic and functional diseases that have been considered incurable.

At this point the question may be raised as to whether humanity needs anything better for the cure of disease than the medicines which it has been swallowing for ages, and in considering the subject please bear in mind that I have not one word to say against the estimable men and women who are engaged in this field of practice. In commenting on the system I shall say nothing worse than the physicians themselves are constantly saying. Indeed I will preface my own remarks by quoting three out of thousands of similar statements from medical authorities in order to show you that I am not unwarrantably critical.

Medicine Causes Disease.

Dr. James Johnson, surgeon extraordinary to the King, wrote: "I declare my conscientious opinion, founded on long observation and reflection, that if there were not a single physician, surgeon, apothecary, man-midwife, chemist, druggist, or drug on the face of the earth, there would be less sickness and less mortality."

Dr. Mason Good, a London Professor, says: "The effects of medicine on the human system are in the highest degree uncertain except indeed, that it has already destroyed more lives than war, pestilence and famine combined."

Dr. Chapman, Professor in the University of Pennsylvania, in a published essay, says: "Consulting the records of our science, we cannot help being disgusted with the multitude of hypotheses obtruded upon us at different times. Nowhere is the imagination displayed to a greater extent, and perhaps so ample an exhibition of human invention might gratify our vanity, if it were not more than compensated by the humiliating view of so much absurdity, contradiction and falsehood. To harmonize the contrarieties of medical doctrine is indeed a task as impracticable as to arrange the fleeting vapors around us, or to reconcile the fixed and repulsive antipathies of nature. Dark and perplexed, our devious career resembles the groping of Homer's Cyclops around his cave."

New Cures Needed.

The history of medicine shows that the use of drugs or material remedies for disease has prevailed for four thousand years. As before alluded to, diseases have multiplied greatly during this time, and the percentage of people who are contaminated by disease has been constantly increasing. During this era of medical treatment certain phases of physical deterioration have developed and prevailed which threaten the extinction of the race. Now if during this period a dominant Principle had been at work, we should see a lessened prevalence of disease and a higher average of healthful conditions.

I shall not attempt an elaborate examination of the reasons why the practice of medicine for four thousand years has failed to cope with or lessen the area of disease, but will name two important reasons, both of which are fundamental. I think I shall state it fairly when I say that medical theories concerning disease are, as a general thing, based upon the assumption that matter, and by this I mean also material conditions that matter can of its own power and action originate, augment and continue disease, and thereby dominate man or the consciousness of man, even to the point of killing him. Also that his only remedy is to offset, if possible, or neutralize this material action by the use of medicine or material means, thus making the issue a conflict between different phases of material action and power. It should be stated that one school of medical theory and practice does to some extent take cognizance of mental conditions in estimating the cause of disease, but even though admitting certain mental influences, the remedy used is still the same, namely, matter.

Now, Christian Science shows that the theory that disease is primarily of material origin is defective and that diagnoses of disease in accord with that theory do not penetrate to the foundation of their causes. It shows that the treatment of disease from this standpoint does not touch causation, but devotes itself to effects. Christian Science shows clearly the actual causes of disease of all kinds, and when one understands this feature of the work, he can comprehend why sickness can be healed by scientific mental treatment. He can also understand why Christian Science heals many diseases that have always been considered incurable.

Another defect concerning medical practice is that materia medica is not scientific, but is a house divided against itself, inasmuch as all material remedies act differently with different people, and all have a reaction in proportion to their positive action. The significance of this statement and that which it involves is little known and little heeded; indeed, humanity makes no account of this important fact, so important as to be one of the principal reasons why, from a material standpoint, medicine has not dominated disease in human history.

The disclosures of Christian Science are that instead of being subject to material causation, Mind rightly directed, and this means much, can prevent and cure disease and manifest its mastery over pain and sickness. This scientific treatment is not vague or intangible, but is seen to be the only natural way and the operation of divinely natural law; indeed, it is a fact that while Christian Science is not at all of the nature of what is called faith cure or prayer cure, it is actually the manifestation of God-with-us, healing all our diseases.

People who for ages have been taking medicines and have come to regard them as substantial have difficulty in grasping the statement that Christian Science treatment is substantive to the extent of overcoming the most virulent or stubborn disease. It is a fact, also, that because of their chemical action, drugs are regarded as absolutely indispensable; indeed, many urgent arguments are presented to show that they are altogether essential. This educated sense concerning them makes it more difficult for people to grasp the fact that the true mental healing is more effective. I shall not attempt to meet these arguments in detail, but will make one statement which covers the whole ground. It is that the effect of any drug on the human system can be produced by hypnotic influence without administering a particle of medicine and that if all drugs were dispensed with, their effects could be produced at will.

Christian Science Not Hypnotism.

I speak of this for the information of those who are not at all familiar with the subject and who do not understand that in the treatment of disease mental action is more potent that the action of drugs. I do not refer to it as an indorsement of hypnotism, for Christian Science and hypnotism are not in agreement at all. It is not the object of these remarks to include any explanation of hypnotic phenomena, but I will say that it is the action of one human will over the consciousness and bodies of others, and is liable to manifest all of the trailties and all of the evil of personal ignorance and wickedness.

We cannot go into an explanation of the nature of Christian Science treatment, but will say briefly that in the matter of sickness greater results have been thus effected than have been achieved by medical remedies or treatment. We are familiar with the occasional reports of death being caused by fright. Now fear is purely mental activity, and yets its results are often of the most extreme nature, physically. If, therefore, an abnormal mental action may kill a man, how much more should scientific and normal mental action help him. It is not asserted or pretended that there are no failures under Christian Science treatment. It is not pretended that Christian Scientists have as individuals or as a class risen to the height of demonstration that exclude all failures. That these sometimes occur is not the fault of the Science, but may be the fault of the practitioner or the patient. Most of the cases that find their way to Scientists are those which have failed to yield to any other form of treatment, and they come to us as a last resort. They are the kind that are called stubborn or incurable, and I give it as my conscientious conviction that fully 89 per cent of these cases are either cured or materially improved.

The proper way to estimate the curative value of Christian Science is not to measure it by the work of one or several individuals, but to take the entire work as a whole, and when this is done the facts will show it to be the most effective curative power that is now being exerted in behalf of the sick.

I once applied to the officers of the world's fair for space in which to exhibit the publications of our society. They at first declined, thinking that the subject was not of sufficient importance. In the course of conversation, I said: "If it could be authentically established that one single case of cancer had been cured by a physician using material remedies, you would be willing to grant space on which to erect a monument to that man a mile high, and yet the Christian Scientists, who have healed hundreds of cancers, are obliged to entreat you for a place in which to exhibit the books that show how it is done."

In the course of time they provided ample space for us, and did more than we asked, and I now relate the incident for the purpose of emphasizing the significance of one fact which should be borne in mind when one is inclined to doubt or scorn the reputed effects of Christian Science. Regardless of what any one may think or say, that fact is incontestibly true, namely, that hundreds and hundreds of malignant cancers of indisputable nature have been healed by Christian Science. On the other hand, I understand that medical records do not include the cure of a solitary case of the kind by the use of medicines since the world began.

At this stage of Christian Science practice it is asserted that the patients as a rule recover more quickly, are more quickly relieved of pain, are not as liable to recurrence, avoid any form of reaction whatever, and are cured of a wider range of diseases than under any other form of practice. If this can be truthfully said during the pioneer stages of this work, when its practitioners are operating in the midst of oppressive and even virulent antagonism, what may we say prophetically of the time when the blessedness of this heavenly visitant shall be recognized by the race that is today in supreme need thereof, and when people shall turn to it with the same confidence and approval that is now bestowed on the different systems of drugging?

In a letter to Dr. Priestly, February 8, 1780, Benjamin Franklin wrote as follows: "The rapid progress true Science now makes occasions my regretting sometimes that I was born so soon. It is impossible to imagine the height to which may be carried in a thousand years the power of man over matter. All diseases may by sure means be prevented or cured, not excepting even that of old age, and our lives lengthened at pleasure, even beyond the antediluvian standard. Oh, that the moral science were in as fair a way of improvement, that men would cease to be wolves to one another, and that human beings would at length learn what they now improperly call humanity."

Notice that Dr. Franklin speaks of true Science. He was sufficiently advanced as a true Scientist to perceive that there must be and was the Science of health and the Science of morality; indeed, he doubtless knew that there was the Science of everything, and he knew that when the Science of Being was discovered and understood, it would usher in the millennium, for when Science governs, all is harmony, just as when the Principle of mathematics and music governs numbers and tones.

Franklin may have known that humanity did not understand the Science of Life, but was being governed by an utterly erroneous sense thereof, and as an inevitable consequence it was all awry and distressed. He must have known that sick and malicious men were not in the image and likeness of omniscient God; were not normal, natural or lawful, and that this abnormal condition must be changed, and that mortals should attain a knowledge of Science in order to escape from the misery that an evil sense of being entails upon itself.

Why Humanity Suffers.

Now, Christian Science shows specifically wherein humanity is in destructive and deplorable error, why it suffers, why it is in such grievous and detestable conflict with itself, why its utter ignorance of some of the simplest yet fundamental laws of being causes ceaseless anguish and why the fervent and anxious efforts of individuals, societies and governments to correct or control have failed. Then it indicates the remedy; marks out the way and reconciles man to his salvation through obedience to the ascertained, natural laws of God. It clearly and scientifically indicates the millennial state that shall ensue just as soon as mortals know enough to know that they would be ten thousand times happier if they were governed by Good instead of evil.

On the other hand, it shows them the fraudulent imposition that beguiles them with the supposition that evil can possibly ultimate in anything but suffering. The first step necessary in order to accomplish the redemption of this race is to convince the individual that he is being fooled, misled and tormented by all sorts of unnatural and unnecessary influences; and that he does most positively need to be born again—born of the understanding of Life which achieves for him a sense of harmonious existence, the Kingdom of Heaven. He must see that he has been submitting to a long list of dreadful things on the supposition that they were according to law, perhaps the law of nature or the law of God. He must see that God, who is infinite Life, has not ordained any laws or processes for the destruction of man, and he must learn that instead of being reconciled to mortality by the supposition of salvation after sin, sickness and death, that the Mind, which was also in Christ Jesus, is the savior from sin, sickness and death. The revelation of Christian Science lifts horrible burdens from humanity; gives hope to the despairing man and arms and equips him with the dominion which is his natural, God-ordained heritage.

Christian Science brings to light the true, supersensible or spiritual capacity of man. It shows the defective nature of the senses, and sense testimony and the lamentable condition of men who are governed by laws which appeal to the senses alone, instead of the divine or spiritual law which governs man aright. It shows that this spiritual law or scientific action of infinite Mind is not queer and intangible, but is substantive and satisfying and is available to him in the every day affairs of his career, and I ask you to note that the entire body of Christian Scientists would be unanimous in saying that they are proving this daily and would not turn back a solitary step if they could.

The ages have heard of the omnipotence of God or Spirit. If there is any truth in this utterance it means nothing else than that the spiritual power is all-powerful. Happy the hour for every mortal then, when he learns that the power of Good is irresistible and ever present, and that the so-called power and law of sin and disease are wholly of human procurement and exist only as a mistaken belief of the human mind.

The world needs to be aroused to a realizing sense of its predicament. It needs to be awakened from the awful lethargy of ignorance as well as from the intoxication and delirium of evil. It needs to learn the power of Divine Mind, the Mind that means life, health, goodness and their possibilities, as well as to learn the dreadful effects of evil thought which externalizes itself in such wide-spread and obdurate woe.

It Comes to Reform.

To accomplish all this reform and deliverance; to turn men from blind faith in something they know nothing of and cannot possibly understand to a feasible, rational, reasonable, faultless and demonstrable understanding of God and man and their relations to each other; to establish the true brotherhood of man; to quench the fires of strife and to tranquillize nations—this is the mission of Christian Science in this age, and as such it commends itself to every creature who will admit that it is laudable and profitable to heed the words and emulate and imitate in practical living and power the example of Jesus Christ, who overcame the world, the flesh and the devil, sin, sickness and death, through the power and action of the divine Mind.

I have made no attempt to inform you fully as to what Christian Science is, but as intimated, I have hoped to lead you to a respectful and expectant examination of this subject and particularly to a careful study of its text book by Mary Baker Eddy.

"Science and Health, With Key to the Scriptures" is the only text book of genuine Christian Science and the only one that will ever be heeded. Few books ever run such a gantlet of criticism or so thoroughly stirred the antagonism of beliefs and theories previously entertained. Futile attempts have been made to dispose of it by declaring that it was a rehash of Buddhism or idealism or mystic philosophy, and certain writers are named who are said to have presented the same ideas previously, but let me tell you that all the books of the world that seem to touch even the hem of the garment of Christian Science do not in the aggregate include one-hundredth part of the substance of Science and Health, nor do they approach in the slightest degree the grandeur of a complete exposition of a demonstrable Science. The book is the handmaid of the Bible. It is like a lamp shedding light on the scriptural pages, revealing its true theology and the true philosophy of life. Its study and even its perusal have healed tens of thousands of helpless invalids and extricated thousands from the mire of unspeakable evil. For these reasons Christian Scientists study and value this book, not as supplanting the Bible, but resting upon it, not superseding, but supplementing the holy scriptures.

Knowing, as we do, full well the consummate and sublime work that this book and the Science it explains are accomplishing for this stricken and storm tossed world, is it strange that we should utter the conviction that if you will search the blessings on all recent centuries this book will stand out as God's great gift to this age.

Seek This Science.

I do not ask you to merely believe one word of Christian Science. It is not a speculative, philosophical suppliant appealing to your credulity for support. It asks no favors, nor does it need the approval of man. But I present it to you as something to know and demonstrate, as a demonstrable Science of that which is, a Science that does not argue or engage in unseemly controversy, but which manifests its Principle, its universal Good in signs which follow an understanding thereof. It would be utterly useless to attempt to make you believe in Christian Science because of either arguments or lectures, but if there are any among you with heavy hearts, who are struggling with grief, sorrow or any of the vicissitudes of what seems a hard fate; if there are any who are weary of pain, of sin or disease; if any who are under the distressing bondage of appetite or habit; if you yearn for the relief and deliverance of your brother man and have prayed for the salvation of an unredeemed and suffering people; if you have become dismayed and perplexed because of hope deferred and the miseries and mysteries of life, then I say turn reverently, hopefully, confidently to Christian Science, this manifestation of Good, and it will wipe away tears; it will pillow the weary head in peace; it will strike off the fetters of disease and bestow the balm of heaven upon your wounds.

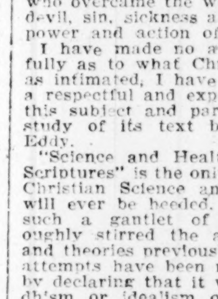
Or if perchance you have become weary of the unanswered prayer; if a long, wistful and fruitless search after God has left you with unsatisfied longing in the midst of unbelief and doubt; if all spiritual sense seems chilled and shriveled for want of sustenance; if the spontaneous desire for a more spiritual animus and a more spiritual religious experience has been ungratified; or if you have wandered through the mazes of sectarian and doctrinal perplexities in search of the peace of God and found it not; then I say turn to Christian Science whereby to acquaint thyself with God and be at peace. It will reveal to you the God that is infinite Love, who inspires no fear, but stills the tumult of dread and unrest and alarm. It will lead you heavenward by sure ways through all the possibilities of deliverance and step by step you will know that your Redeemer liveth, and you will be satisfied.

TEN YEARS FOR THIS.

Jesse Gaskin Will Now Have Time for Self Examination.

Douglas, Ga., April 7.—(Special.)—On Saturday before court Jesse Gaskin, a mulatto boy about seventeen years old, hid himself in the bedroom of a daughter of Mr. Hamilton Sears, for whom he was working. Hearing a noise under the bed when she was about to retire, she called her mother, and upon examination the boy was discovered. As soon as the alarm was given he jumped out of the window and escaped. Mr. Sears, however, followed upon his track with dogs and caught him next morning. Monday he was lodged in jail. The grand jury indicted him for an assault and on trial he was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

Persons Who Excell



In the walks of life, at some dark period of their lives have been burdened with some physical weaknesses or chronic diseases. The trained athlete whose sinews stand the strain of every encounter may have suffered at some time the pangs of diseases common among men. There are thousands of bright, brainy people in America today who have had their diseases dispelled by the careful, scientific treatment and methods of DR. HATHAWAY & CO., Specialists, and have gone on when they thought of giving up, to the winning of fame and fortune.

THERE IS NO FAILING with Dr. Hathaway & Co. when a case is once undertaken and an absolute cure guaranteed. Why not be a PERSON WHO EXCELS? Rid yourself of these dire diseases! These famed specialists guarantee cures in all cases of

Bladder Troubles, Hydrocele
Pimples, Ulcers, Piles,
Nervous Debility, Stricture,
Eczema, Kidney Complaints
Lost Vitality, Rheumatism,
Varicocele, Weakness of Men

AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Send for Question Blank No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

Call on them or address

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
22½ South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Rooms 34 and 35, Inman building.
Office hours—9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8; Sunday, 10 to 1.

TWO LIVES.

Upon the strength and condition of an expectant mother depend not only her own life but the life and perfection of her child.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

will overcome all ills peculiar to the period preceding childbirth, and will prepare the delicate organism directly involved for the final ordeal. Mother's Friend is not an internal cure-all, but a scientific liniment approved by medical authority and established by years of successful use.

Sold by druggists for $1. Valuable book, "Before Baby is Born," sent free on application.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

WILLINGHAM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS
—AND—
..Lumber Dealers..

Lowest Prices and Best Goods
OFFERED IN
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS
And Every Class of Pine and Hard Wood. . . .
Headquarters for Inside Sliding Blind & Fly Screens
PHONE 1020.
Corner Marietta and North Avenue.
WILLINGHAM & CO.

Echo Spring! Echo Spring! Echo Spring! The oldest we have ever put on the market, and superior in quality. Try our bottling. We make it. First class places have it. S. Grabfelder & Co., Distillers; Albert L. Dunn, Selling Agent, Box 657, Atlanta, Ga.

A Sale..

OfMen's Best Enamel, Vici Kid and Willow Colored Calf Winter-Weight Shoes; worth $5 and $6 a pair, at

$3.89

No restrictions, they will all go—the new style toes and latest combinations—not back numbers and pointed toes that have grown old on our shelves. There's a loss to us on every pair sold, but we must have room for spring goods soon to arrive.

SEE OUR WINDOW

BROWN & CO.

Formerly Bloodworth & Co.,
14 Whitehall St.

SAD FATE.

The New York newspapers recently published the details of the suicide of a society woman who became crazed by headache and drowned herself in the harbor. What a sad end to a life that ought to have been completely happy!

Doubly sad because advanced science could have saved her! Munyon has a specific for all kinds of headache, which cures in three minutes and leaves no depressing effects. One or two doses will stop Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Headaches from Indigestion, Nervousness, Overwork, Colds, Intemperance, or Railroad or Ocean Travel.

In striking contrast to the above sad case is that of Mrs. E. Hardin, 3,959 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., wife of the Clerk of the Board of Education, who says: "For thirty years I suffered with sick headache, which appeared in attacks of severe pain, so intense that I was obliged to remain in bed for days at a time. These attacks appeared almost every week, and at no time did I ever receive relief, although I consulted the most skilled physicians in the city. The headaches seemed to wear themselves out and then commence anew. At last I was induced to try Munyon's Headache Cure. The relief was magical and almost instantaneous. I followed up the treatment and was completely cured—for three years have passed and I have had no return of the headaches. I have recommended Munyon's Remedies to a number of my friends, and I have received their most sincere thanks for many wonderful cures that have been accomplished by these little pellets."

Professor Munyon has a separate specific for each disease, the only logical system of medicine.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, April 7, 1898.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned that Amos Solomon, late of said county, died intestate, and no person has applied for administration on the estate of said deceased, and that administration will be vested in the county administrator, or some other fit and proper person, on the first Monday in May, next, unless valid objection is made thereto.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

apr8 14 21 28

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of an order passed by the ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, on the fourth day of April, 1898, I will sell before the courthouse door of said county, on Tuesday, May 3, 1898, between the lawful hours of sale, to the highest bidder for cash, a one-third interest in letters patent No. 406,449, issued by the United States commissioner of patents for useful improvement of fertilizer distributers, the same being all the interest therein of H. O. King, late of said county, deceased.

W. T. B. WILSON, Administrator.

apr8 15 22 29-fri

CONTRACTORS.

Sealed bids addressed to the clerk of council will be received until 3 p. m. Monday, April 18th, for paving Auburn avenue from Butler street to Hilliard street with sheet asphalt, laid on foundation of four inches of concrete. Other specifications can be seen at the city engineer's office. A certified check for two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars must accompany each bid. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

D. G. WYLIE,
Commissioner of Public Works.

aprl 6 wed fri sun tues

For Rent by C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 East Wall Street.

14-r. h., 239 Courtland	$40 00
8-r. h., 113 S. Pryor st., g., w. and b.	45 00
14-r. h. and 2 acres, W Peachtree	50 00
11-r. h., 90 Ira, newly papered	25 00
10-r. h., 186 N. Boulevard, new	30 00
8-r. h., 50 Windsor, large, shady lot	26 50
7-r. h., 127 N. Boulevard	15 00
7-r. h., 20 Piedmont	20 00
6-r. h., 125 Loyd, near Trinity	30 00
6-r. h., 73 Hood, g. w. and b.	20 00
5-r. h., 51 W. Cain	20 00
5-r. h., 63 Eugenia, at Pryor	16 00
6-r h., 84 Trinity, g. w., and b.	27 50
4-r. h., 91 Hood street	10 00
4-r. h., 110 Davis	10 00
4-r. h., 82 Hood, g and w	12 50
Store and basement, Whitehall st.	50 00

Large Alabama street store and store on Broad street.

List your property with us if you want it rented.

For Rent by D. I. Morris & Sons, 41 North Broad Street.

10-r. h., Whitehall street	$35 00
10-r. h., W. Peachtree	35 00
10-r. h., Walton	50 00
13-r. h., Central Place	25 00
8-r. h., Thirteenth street	25 00
8-r. h., Magnolia and 4 acres land	12 00
8-r. h., Gartrell street	18 00
7-r. h., Little street	12 50
7-r. h., Mangum street	15 00
6-r. h., West Hunter street	15 00
6-r. h., East Simpson	18 00
6-r. h., Courtland ave.; near in	22 50
6-r. h., Haynes street	12 00
5-r. h., Luckie street	15 00
6-r. h., Crew street	25 00

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

X Catalogues sent free descriptive of Furniture, Baby Carriages, Steel Ranges, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Oil and Gasoline Stoves. Wood & Beaumont Stove & Furniture Co., 85 & 87 Whitehall Street. **X**

For Sale—Bicycles.

BICYCLE—New '98 model bicycle, never been ridden; bargain. Address W., P. O. Box 289, City. apr7 thur fri sun

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

PIANO BARGAINS TODAY—Two pianos, regular prices $300, today $175. One fine large rainbow front, $375, today $250. The above pianos consigned to us by factory that must have money and are the greatest bargains ever offered. McArthur & Sons, 123 North Pryor street.

FOR SALE—Knights Templar's regalia, nearly new; cheap; party constantly traveling. Address Templar, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—We quote you No. 1 south Georgia shingles at $2.20 per 1,000, dressed and matched flooring and ceiling at $9 per 1,000, other building material at proportionately low prices. Give us a call. O. Stewart, South Georgia Lumber Company, 62 W. Hunter street, corner Central railroad. 'Phone 532.

FOR SALE—Central corner lot in Oakland cemetery. Apply to C., 62 Walton st. apr7 2t

FOR SALE—Muley-headed cow; will give four gallons milk per day. Apply at Joe Morris's wagon yard by 10 a. m.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WHEN in need of any lumber, shingles, laths, flooring, ceiling, sash, doors and blinds, etc., call on O. Stewart, South Georgia Lumber Company, 62 W. Hunter street, corner Central railroad. 'Phone 532.

WE SELL all kinds of building material at lowest prices and promptest delivery. A trial order is all we ask. O. Stewart, South Georgia Lumber Company, 62 West Hunter street, corner Central railroad. 'Phone 532.

WE SELL only the best south Georgia lumber, shingles, laths and all kinds of rough and dressed lumber. Would be glad to make you our very low figure. O. Stewart, South Georgia Lumber Company, 62 W. Hunter street. 'Phone 532.

ROOMS—With or Without Board.

PLEASANT ROOM for rent, with or without board. 99 Trinity avenue. Mrs. C. S. McRae.

Cash Paid for Old Gold and Silver
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS.
51 Whitehall.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Six iron bridge builders. Apply Anniston Pipe and Foundry Co., Anniston, Ala.

WANTED—At once, four good rough carpenters. Apply Anniston Pipe and Foundry Company, Anniston, Ala. apr 6 2t

WANTED—A first-class paper hanger, painter or decorator to take the agency of our 1898 gold medal designs of wall paper for Atlanta and vicinity; a great opportunity for a good worker. Address Burrows & Co., 22 Hanover street, Baltimore, Md. apr2-7t

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To save you money on the lumber you need. Give us a trial. We sell everything it takes to build a house and will save you money on each item. O. Stewart, South Georgia Lumber Company, 62 W. Hunter street, corner Central railroad. 'Phone 532.

WANTED—A rolling chair; must be in good order and cheap for cash. J. D. Stocker, 231 West Peachtree. apr7 2t

WANTED—1,200 pound scale on wheels; also a dormant platform scale with five-foot long platform in good condition. Southern Roofing Mfg. Co.

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS wanted in every city, town or village to sell the latest edition of Halstead's "Story of Cuba," full account destruction battleship Maine; greatest demand ever known for a subscription book. Agents coining money; handsome outfit free. Send 25c for postage. Don't miss it. Address Subscription Dept., The Werner Company, Akron, O. apr 6-wed fri sun

SALESMEN ON CIGARS—Good salary and expenses; experience not essential; good inducements to customers. Pyle Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

I WANT to employ good office man who can invest $1,500. S., Constitution.

WILL BUY for cash stocks of merchandise of any kind and quantity, in or out of city. Liberal, Constitution. apr 6 wed fri

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Girl to address circulars. Apply before 9:30 o'clock. 715 Temple Court.

WANTED—White servant, well recommended, to do general house work and attend to cow; family of three. Address S. E. M., care Constitution.

WANTED—Good cook, German girl preferred; excellent home for right person. Apply 434 Washington St.

GASOLINE.

FIVE GALLONS of gasoline for 60 cents, delivered free in any part of city. Telephone 1568, or drop a postal; prompt attention. H. D. Harris, 95 N. Boulevard.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE HOTEL GRANT, 86½ Whitehall St., centrally located, excellent accommodations, good table, rates reasonable.

KING HOUSE, at Stone Mountain, will be opened on Monday, April 4th. Ask for rates for the summer. mar 31—7t e o d

PLEASANT ROOM AND BOARD at the "Normandie," 286 Peachtree street.

WANTED BOARDERS—First-class accommodations for permanent and transient guests. "The Gardien," Houston street. Special rates to gentlemen. fri sat

GOOD CHEAP BOARD for man, wife and niece; private family; south side.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PARTNER WANTED in bicycle renting and repair shop; nevessary capital lacking. Address C. C. King, Opelika, Ala.

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is invaluable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR RENT—Rooms.

FOR RENT—3 rooms and hall; all modern conveniences. Address Cottage, care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Four connected unfurnished rooms, kitchen, bath room, gas and water. Apply 232 Courtland avenue.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Offer at a bargain new 9-room house, corner Pulliam and Love streets. Must be sold at sacrifice. Apply 209 East Georgia avenue.

WE CAN sell a bargain in a 6-r. h. on Georgia avenue, between Washington and Crew streets. C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 E. Wall. 1w

STOP PAYING rent. New house, a gem, just completed, Georgia avenue; small cash payment, balance monthly. John S. Owens, Gould building. mar22 1m

WANTED—Salesmen.

SALESMEN—For cigars; $125 a month and expenses; old firm; experience unnecessary; inducements to customers. C. C. Bishop & Co., St. Louis. july 4 3-m

LOST.

LOST—Pocket book containing certificate of deposit of Neal Loan and Banking Company for $18, and also some Woman's Exchange tickets. Finder please communicate with Miss Lyon, No. 40 East Ellis St.

LOST—You lose money when you buy building material without first seeing O. Stewart, South Georgia Lumber Company, 62 W. Hunter street, corner Central railroad. 'Phone 532.

OPIUM HABIT.

CURE GUARANTEED, $3 to $10. American Medical Dispensary. Dr. Roughton, manager, Atlanta, Ga. jan21-6m fri sun

MONEY TO LOAN.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest without commission, and repaid in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street. jan13-1y

5 TO 8 PER CENT loans negotiated on real estate, one to ten years. I guarantee to save you money, no matter what price is made you elsewhere; purchase money notes wanted. W. A. Foster, 45 Marietta street.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

LOANS MADE promptly; no commissions charged. Atlanta Loan and Investment Co., 511 Equitable building. nov 11 6m

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

FARM LOANS a specialty; lowest rates; payments made to suit. Come direct to W. P. Davis, attorney, 613 Temple Court.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., Atlanta, Ga., negotiate loans on central property in Georgia towns and on choice improved Georgia farms at 8 per cent, including commissions.

V. F. PICKERT, broker and jeweler, 6½ Whitehall street, upstairs, makes loans on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc. All business strictly confidential.

LOANS made promptly on real estate or satisfactory collateral at lowest rates of interest. Equitable Loan and Security Co., Gould building.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—Seven-room house, 159 Crumley street, just around corner from South Pryor street; gas, water and all conveniences. Apply on premises, or to P. J. Moran, Constitution office. feb 15-tf

FOR RENT—A cottage at College Park; 6 rooms and reception hall. Apply H. Y. Garrett, 3½ Whitehall street. apr8-fri sun

WOMAN and ....SOCIETY

To Honor Gen. Graham and Staff.

The Capital City Club will give an elegant reception next Tuesday night in honor of General Graham and staff, the ladies of their party and the ladies and gentlemen of Fort McPherson.

At a meeting of the governing board of the club yesterday afternoon the date was decided upon, General Graham having accepted the invitation of the club and expressed his appreciation of their proffered hospitality. The entertainment will be in the nature of a reception and ball, and will be of unusual brilliancy, since the distinguished military will be in the splendor of their regimentals and Atlanta's fair women will appear in their accustomed beauty and stylish gowns. Invitations to the ball will be issued Saturday.

This entertainment at the club Tuesday evening will formally open what promises to be a very gay season, for, besides the distinguished guests of the army to be in the city for some time, there will be a number of lovely visiting girls in the city.

Mr. Guy Samuel Cothran and Miss Eddie Magruder, Who Were Wedded Yesterday.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiser.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Albert Howell, Jr., gave an elegant card party at their home on Peachtree street in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Kiser. Forty guests were present and progressive six-handed euchre was the popular game played. The prizes were unusually handsome, those won by the ladies being a clock in Italian gilt and a pair of gold scissors, while the gentlemen played for a pair of silver military brushes and sleeve buttons, and the consolation prizes were appropriate and dainty. At the conclusion of the game a substantial and delicious supper was served and the evening throughout proved to be one of great enjoyment.

Rehearsal at Armory.

Yesterday afternoon the children to take part in the entertainment for the Woman's Exchange held a very successful rehearsal at the Gate City Guard armory. A large number of enthusiastic young people were present and their interest and pleasure in the various lovely dances assure their success.

Rehearsal of "Ben Hur."

The drillmaster to conduct the rehearsals of the "Ben Hur" entertainment meet with the chaperons and participants in the Kimball house ballroom yesterday afternoon.

About a hundred young people were present, who were given parts in the various dances. The rehearsals will begin at once.

Easter Service.

Next Sunday evening at the First Methodist church the Children's Missionary Society, of which Mrs. Nixon is president, will give a unique and charming Easter service. The programme will include ten or twelve numbers, and the little folks to take part are very much interested in their work.

Wedding at Rome.

Rome, Ga., April 7.—(Special.)—The most notable wedding of the season in Rome took place at the First Baptist church tonight, when Mr. Guy Samuel Cothran and Miss Eddie Magruder were made man and wife.

Long before the appointed hour standing room was at a premium and the magnificent congregation present was a fitting tribute to the popular young couple. It is safe to say that no wedding in years has met with more universal approval than this one. Both the contracting parties represent old and most distinguished families.

The church was most elegantly decorated for the occasion and an elegant reception was tendered the bridal party immediately following the ceremony.

The following were the attendants:

Best man, Mr. H. D. Cothran, the groom's brother. Maid of honor, Miss Annie Pruden. Attendants: Messrs. L. B. Gammon, J. S. Fouche, H. T. Reynolds, H. E. King, George Nixon, S. F. Magruder, C. J. Warner, Walter Cothran, Dudley Magruder, Barry Cothran. Misses Edith Smith, Julia Bayard, Sarah Simpson, Annie Beattie, Maynor Holmes, Bessie Sproull, Linnie Thomas, Edith Carver and Celeste Ayer. Ushers: Reuben Jones, J. N. King, Bob Graves and C. K. Ayer.

Social Items.

It was a source of great happiness to her friends yesterday to learn that Mrs. James Warren English, Jr., was resting more comfortably and that her physicians were much encouraged by her condition.

***

The music section of the Woman's Club held their meeting on Monday afternoon, in spite of the very inclement weather, a number of the members were present. After an interesting discussion on "Current Events in the Musical World," a sketch of Beethoven's life was given, followed by a Beethoven sonata, a short talk on "Music in Vienna During the Seventeenth Century," a sketch of the "Life of Mercadante," and the overture to Von Weber's "Oberon," arranged for four hands, closed a most enjoyable programme. It is hoped that all the members will be present at the next meeting of the section, Monday, April 18th, at 3:15 p. m. sharp.

***

Mrs. Sarah Grant Jackson urgently requests all taking part in the operatic selections and chorus of the potpourri to meet at her home Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

***

Miss Jennie Gibbs, of Columbus, S. C., who has been the guests of friends in the city, left for Anniston, Ala., yesterday.

***

Mrs. Robert J. Lowry returned yesterday afternoon from a delightful trip to Warm Springs, N. C.

***

Colonel Stahlman, of Nashville, spent yesterday in the city.

***

Mr. V. B. McBee is in the city.

***

Mr. Cecil Gabbett spent Tuesday in the city en route to Montgomery, Ala.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Hunter leave for Savannah next week to attend the wedding of Miss Kathleen Hunter and Mr. Bayley Hipkins.

***

Mr. Walter S. Thompson, of Philadelphia, arrives in the city today.

***

M. and Mrs. Henry Knowles, at present visiting in the city, leave next month for Europe.

***

The many friends of Mr. Walter Howard are giving him a warm welcome, and are delighted at his presence in the city. He will be here some days, recuperating after a severe illness.

***

Mr. William Jenks, of Philadelphia, will arrive in the city today, remaining over to the Gordon-Thompson wedding.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John Pope Thornton have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Elizabeth, to Mr. Earnest Charles Kontz, Tuesday evening, April 19th, at 6 o'clock, "The Oaks," LaGrange, Ga.

***

Miss Belle Perkins, of Richmond, Va., will arrive in the city this month as the guest of Mrs. Henry Porter.

***

Miss Chisholm has returned to her home in Savannah.

***

Mrs. George Speer, of LaGrange, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Beck.

***

The art and literature section of the Atlanta Woman's Club meets this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

***

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association meets this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

***

The members of Mrs. Leonard's Sunday school class of the First Methodist church will enjoy an Easter egg hunt on her lawn this afternoon.

***

Mr. Charles Davis has returned to Warm Springs.

***

Miss Elise Ball, who has been the guest of friends in the city, has returned to her home in Birmingham, Ala.

***

Miss Maybelle Couch is visiting friends at the Bon Air.

***

Major and Mrs. Livingston Mims entertained a delightful party at dinner during the week in honor of Mr. Edward Kimball, of Chicago. Mr. Kimball is a distinguished Christian Scientist and a gentleman of deep intellect and culture.

***

Colonel Charles Smith, of Cartersville, visited the city during the week.

***

Mr. R. A. Hemphill suffered an accident yesterday that was quite painful, but not serious. While endeavoring to board a Peachtree car he slipped and fell. The fender struck him upon the shoulder, dislocating it and bruising him painfully. He was resting easily last night and will be out in a few days.

***

Mrs. Martin Amorous is rapidly recovering from her recent illness.

***

At the next meeting of the Atlanta Musical Club Signor Randegger will lecture on some subject of appropriate interest to the club.

***

Mr. W. A. Knowles, of Rome, Ga., visited Atlanta during the week.

***

Miss Effie Myddleton, of Valdosta, is the guest of Miss May Howell.

***

Miss Lottie Chapman and Miss Maggie Mitchell are visiting in Macon.

***

Mrs. Howell Jackson is visiting in Savannah.

***

Mr. F. J. Paxon will leave today for Norfolk on a short visit.

***

Mr. O. C. Stone, advertising manager of Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Company, has been ill with pneumonia for the past week. His many friends will be glad to learn that he is convalescent and will be up in a few days.

That Can

marked **Cottolene,** contains the shortening that makes everything else in the market basket more fit for food. It is the sign of a healthy household, where lard has been thrown aside; wherein thrift and good living and freedom from dyspepsia result from the use

OF COTTOLENE

Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins with our trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by **The N. K. Fairbank Company,** Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

FEAST OF THE PASSOVER.

Is Being Celebrated This Week by the Jewish People All Over the World.

The feast of the passover, commemorative of the exodus of the children of Israel from Egypt, is now in progress throughout the Jewish world and will continue until next Wednesday evening.

This celebration is sometimes called the feast of unleavened bread and is one of the three great Jewish feasts instituted by Moses, the lawgiver. It is always observed at this period of the first full moon of the spring and is preceded by the paschal feast, which consists of a young lamb roasted whole, together with bitter herbs. On the days of the passover the stricter sect of Jews refrain from eating other than unleavened bread and devote a large part of their time to prayer and devotional reading. The name "passover" is more strictly applied to the day of the "paschal" feast than to the days which follow it.

This feast is one of the most interesting observed by the Jewish church, and is probably the oldest celebration of the kind known to the religious world.

THE WEATHER.

Last night's weather map showed a general rise in temperature had occurred during the past twenty-four hours in all sections of the country east of the Rockies. The coldest weather was over the extreme northeast sections, where the temperature ranged from 38 to 44 degrees, over the middle, southern and western portions it ranged from 48 degrees at Huron, Omaha and Norfolk to 60 degrees in the east at Tampa and 66 degrees in the west at Abilene. The area of high pressure had moved eastward, but the barometer was still highest at stations in the Mississippi valley. An area of low pressure had entered the northwest states and was centered over the Dakotas and causing cloudy weather and rain throughout the Missouri and Platte valleys. Clear weather prevailed over the rest of the country.

Forecast for today: Fair; stationary temperature.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature	45
Daily normal temperature	58
Highest temperature	56
Lowest temperature	34
Total rainfall during twelve hours	.00
Deficiency of precipitation	8.59

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m. April 7, 1898:

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Maximum Temperature	Precipitation, inches, 12 hours.
New York, clear	38	44	.00
Savannah, clear	54	58	.00
Norfolk, cloudy	48	50	.00
Charlotte, clear	52	56	.00
Raleigh, clear	48	52	.00
Wilmington, clear	50	54	.00
Charleston, clear	54	58	.00
Augusta, clear	52	58	.00
Jacksonville, clear	52	58	.00
Atlanta, clear	50	56	.00
Tampa, pt. cloudy	60	66	.00
Pensacola, clear	56	62	.00
Montgomery, clear	56	60	.00
Vicksburg, clear	54	58	.00
New Orleans, clear	56	58	.00
Palestine, clear	58	64	.00
Galveston, clear	56	58	.00
Corpus Christi, clear	62	64	.00
Buffalo, clear	38	42	.00
Detroit, clear	44	50	.00
Chicago, clear	38	40	.00
Memphis, clear	52	56	.00
Chattanooga, clear	52	56	.00
Knoxville, clear	50	54	.00
Cincinnati, clear	50	52	.00
St. Paul, pt. cloudy	52	56	.00
St. Louis, clear	52	54	.00
Kansas City, cloudy	52	54	T
Omaha, rain	48	54	T
Rapid City, pt. cloudy	48	56	.2
Dodge City, clear	62	68	.00
Abilene, clear	66	68	.00

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

EMEL JAY

SAYS—

In the Journal, February 12—that "she knows a woman who cooks two meals a day on a

GAS STOVE

for herself, husband and child at a cost for gas of $1.00 per month."

A Full-sized Gas Stove Connected Ready For Use For $10.00.

Atlanta Gas Light Co.
BROAD AND ALABAMA STREETS.

GOOD FRIDAY WILL BE OBSERVED

Catholic and Episcopal Churches Will Keep the Anniversary.

SERVICES OF INTEREST

Observance of Good Friday Is Growing in the United States.

BISHOP NELSON TALKS AT THE CATHEDRAL

Catholic Services Will Begin This Morning at 9 O'Clock and the Episcopal at 7.30.

Today is Good Friday. In every Christian country this day is recognized and celebrated as the anniversary of the crucifixion of Christ. Through all the ages of the Christian era it has been observed—at first only by the clergy of the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches, but in recent years it has come to be more widely recognized, and today devout Christians everywhere will feel impelled to lay aside all business pursuits and social enjoyments and consecrate the sacred hours of this anniversary to devotional reading and prayer.

In England and Ireland Good Friday is strictly observed and is recognized as a dies non, a day in which all business relations are suspended by operation of law. This custom began with the Romans in the time of Constantine and the English government is the only one that adheres to it at the present time.

All Christian creeds unite upon the great truths that are identified with Good Friday. It belongs to them all and year by year is becoming more universally considered and observed.

In the United States especially Good Friday is receiving more attention from all churches, and in every city in the land today the celebration of the anniversary of the scene on Calvary will be conducted with the same solemnity observed in the celebration of Christmas and Easter. The three great events of the birth, crucifixion and ascension of the Savior are coexistent in Bible history and their anniversaries are more and more receiving in every Christian land the same solemn observance.

The Episcopal and Catholic churches of Atlanta have prepared special services for today and will keep the anniversary according to the established custom of each.

The ministers of the Evangelical Association while not observing Good Friday proper in their several churches, are holding revival meetings this week with Mr. Crittenton at the First Methodist church, and great interest is being manifested in them.

The Episcopal church will hold its special services at the Cathedral, corner of Washington and Hunter streets. The first service of the day is the celebration of holy communion at 7:30 a. m.; next, morning prayer at 9 o'clock; litany at 10:30; three-hour service, from 12 till 3 o'clock, is the principle service of the day, covering the three hours during which Christ hung upon the cross; the last service is evening prayer, at 4:30 o'clock. The services will all be conducted by Bishop Nelson, who will deliver addresses upon the seven sayings of Christ from the cross. This passion service will be of peculiar interest and solemnity.

The Catholic church services will begin at 9 o'clock with the celebration of the mass of the presanctified, preceding which is the uncovering and veneration of the cross.

The priests and attendants will be robed in black in token of mourning, and the kiss of peace with which the altar is saluted is omitted on this day in detestation of the kiss of Judas. The next service is that of Tenebrae, which will be held at 7:30 in the evening.

AT THE THEATERS.

Nat Goodwin's Matinee.

When the agent of Mr. Goodwin was in Atlanta he would not listen to the request of giving a matinee. Since the sale of seats began Wednesday persistent inquiries have been made about it and the pressure has been such that Mr. DeGive consented to address Mr. Goodwin himself. He wired the urgency of it yesterday evening, offering to guarantee any amount reasonable, and Mr. Goodwin telegraphed last night his consent to appear in "A Gilded Fool" Monday afternoon. This will be agreeable news to the ladies and to the theater goers living out of town who cannot attend at night.

"A Gilded Fool" is a great comedy and one of the best plays of Mr. Goodwin. Miss Maxine Elliott has an excellent role in it and the balance of the cast comprises all the artists of Mr. Goodwin's company. The wardrobes of the ladies of the company are said to be marvels of elegance and good taste and will be found a very interesting feature of the performance.

Office Stationery.

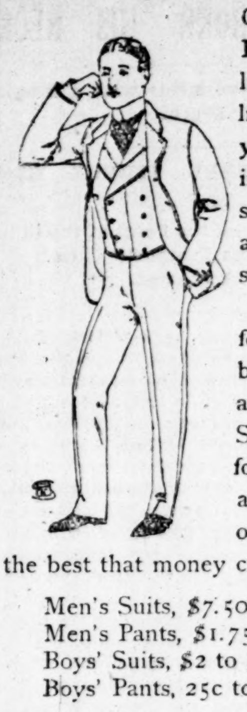
And office supplies of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street. apr3-tf

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Sullivan, Crichton & Smith's
Business College
ATLANTA, GA.
The Complete Business Course, Total Cost, $65.00. "Actual Business from start to finish." Most thorough Shorthand Dep't in America. 4000 graduates. Cat free.

A Good.. Position Is secured by every graduate of the Atlanta Business College, Whitehall street. Call or write for full information. No failures at this College.

Wedding Presents in Painted China and Lessons in China Painting.
WM. LYCETT, 83½ WHITEHALL ST.
☞ Write for Prices of Art Material.



Our Windows Look Spring-like, our store likewise. Are you still wearing your winter suit? It's pleasant to get out of stuffy clothes.

We're ready for the man or boy who wants a good Spring Suit or Pants for little money, and also for the one who wants the best that money can buy.

Men's Suits, $7.50 to $20.
Men's Pants, $1.75 to $7.50.
Boys' Suits, $2 to $5.
Boys' Pants, 25c to $1.50.

Spring Hats! Oh, yes; all the new shapes; Furnishings, too.

EISEMAN & WEIL,
3 WHITEHALL ST.

THE GRAND
MATINEE
(By Special Request)
AND NIGHT, MONDAY, APRIL 11.
N. C. GOODWIN
ASSISTED BY
Miss Maxine Elliot
AT MATINEE,
A GILDED FOOL.
AT NIGHT,
AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.
Sale open now. 'Phone 1079.

Kranich & Bach Pianos.

Sold for over thirty years in Atlanta, are recognized as the best pianos to buy. We are displaying new and elegant styles, and offering some very low prices on some nearly new upright pianos taken in exchange.

McARTHUR & SONS,
123 NORTH PRYOR ST.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—To the Superior Court of Said County: The petition of Mrs. W. L. Peel, Miss Isma Dooly, Mrs. Paul Romare, Mrs. J. M. High, Mrs. L. Mims, Miss Eva Chamberlin, Mrs. H. H. Cabaniss, Mrs. Andrew Calhoun, Miss Congdon, Mrs. W. L. Cosgrove, Mrs. M. Rich, Mrs. C. Liebman, Mrs. Linton Hopkins, Mrs. R. B. Ridley, Miss Mary L. Jackson, Oscar Pappenheimer, Clifford Anderson, Alexander W. Smith, W. C. Glenn, J. C. Courtney, Frank Weldon, W. L. Peel, W. H. Kiser, S. G. C. Pinckney, J. F. Burke, Clark Howell, Jr., Hoke Smith, R. F. Shedden, H. M. Atkinson, T. J. Kelly, E. H. Thornton, W. Woods White, Forrest Adair, Frank E. Block and Davis Marx and such others as may be hereafter associated with them, respectfully showeth:

1. That they desire to be incorporated for and during the term of twenty years under the corporate name and style of "THE ATLANTA CONCERT ASSOCIATION," whose principal office is to be in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton.

2. The object of the organization is not for pecuniary profit, but is for the purpose of furnishing concerts and such other musical and artistic entertainments as may be deemed suitable to encourage, develop and produce a proper degree of musical and artistic cultivation.

3. The corporators are not organized for individual profit, nor for purposes of gain, and hence no capital stock is necessary, but they desire power by voluntary contributions and otherwise to be able to raise such funds as may be necessary for carrying out the objects and purposes of the association.

4. They pray that they be granted the powers necessary and proper to effect these purposes and the name and style above mentioned, with the usual powers incident to all corporations of making by-laws, suing, being sued, etc., and pray an order incorporating them under the name and style above stated for and during the term of twenty years.

GLENN & ROUNTREE,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

Filed in office March 24, 1898.
G. H. TANNER, C. S. C.

State of Georgia, County of Fulton—I, G. H. Tanner, clerk of the superior court of said county, do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the petition for charter of the "ATLANTA CONCERT ASSOCIATION."

Witness my hand and the seal of said court this the 23d day of March, 1898.

G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court Fulton County, Ga.
mar 25—4t fri

St. Charles Mansion
(NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.)
Strictly First-class. Cusine Unexcelled.
Transient Solicited. Moderate Rates.
All Rooms Light, Sunny and Airy.
Call Bells in Rooms. Polite Attendance,
822-826 St. Charles Street, near Julia,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
EMILE KUNTZ, Manager.
Lately Manager Victoria Hotel and Hotel Renaissance, New York.

GRANT HOTEL,
86 1-2 Whitehall Street.

Three blocks from carshed. Most popular and best located family hotel in city. A. B. Walker, who is well known as a hotel man, has just taken charge as proprietor and manager and will be glad to see all of his old friends. Special rates by the week or month.

Hotel Majestic,
NEW YORK.
Central Park West and 72d to 71st St
The Elite Hotel of America. One of the largest and finest, best located, thoroughly lighted and ventilated hotels, with a cuisine of highest order. American and European Plan. Ainslie & Webster.

MUSE'S NEWS.

VOL. IV. ATLANTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1898. NO. 169

Not the Lowest Priced Suits To Be Had

We don't try for that kind, but the best value for the money is our hobby. Men's nobby Spring Suits—$7.50 to $25.00. Scores of styles, patterns, shapes, makes and colors to choose from—full range of sizes in all of them.

Just in time for Easter—a fine variety of Men's Neckwear, fancy Half Hose and beautiful Colored-bosom Shirts. Before their arrival the Furnishing goods department was rich with novel and reasonably priced things. The advent of these gives additional elegance and brilliancy and economy to the showing. The incomparable, indescribable effects that all fastidious dressers will feel pleasure in affecting.

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.,
38 Whitehall Street.

"EASTER BLOSSOMS."

Tomorrow—SATURDAY—is the last day on which you can secure a copy of this Beautiful Panel Picture, which is
GIVEN FREE TO ALL PURCHASERS
Of TEA, COFFEE, SPICES, EXTRACTS, BAKING POWDER, Etc.

Don't fail to secure "Easter Blossoms."

Your neighbors and friends all buy our fine Coffees and are
Saving Their Tea and Coffee Tickets.........
in order to redeem them in fine crockery, bisque lamps, china, etc.

Remember, Good Coffee Makes a Good Breakfast.
We keep the Best and Freshest Coffees to be had, and can help to make your breakfast good. TRY US.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
75 WHITEHALL STREET
116 PEACHTREE STREET.
Try Our New Three-pound Blend at 33⅓ Cents.

THE STRONGEST Piano House IN THE SOUTH.
CABLE PIANO CO.
80 WHITEHALL ST.
BRANCH OF
CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO.
CAPITAL $2,000,000.00
HIGH GRAND PIANOS AND ORGANS.
.........WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.........
CONOVER, KINGSBURY, WELLINGTON { PIANOS
CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGANS.
The Best Display of High Grade Pianos in Atlanta Can be Seen in Our Warerooms. We Always Have Bargains in Slightly Used Upright Pianos.
CABLE PIANO COMPANY,
H. B. MORENUS, M'g'r, 80 Whitehall St.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE CO
Corner Peachtree St. and Edgewood Ave.
Have the largest and best assorted stock of Builders' Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, House Furnishing Goods, Farm and Garden Implements, Lawn Mowers, etc., etc., to be found in the south and at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.
Are sole agents in this city for A. G. Spalding & Bro.'s well-known Sporting and Athletic Goods, and keep in stock or can furnish on short notice at manufacturers' price, any article in their 1898 catalogue.
Have just received a new and handsome assortment of Palmer's and Mexican Hammocks, ranging in price from 75c to $5. Croquet Sets from 75c to $2.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

B. R. Padgett. H. I. Padgett.
B. R. PADGETT & SON.
Plans and estimates furnished for buildings of every description; 16 years in Atlanta.
425 Electric Building.

L. D. TEACKLE QUINBY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
532-540 Equitable. Phone 1227. Atlanta, Ga.

SPENCER R. ATKINSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Room 408 Equitable building.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell,
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS.
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe building.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

All creditors of the estate of John Trowbridge, late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.
EMILY P. TROWBRIDGE,
apr8-6t fri Administratrix.

Satzky,
FINE TAILORING,
53 N. PRYOR STREET,
EQUITABLE BUILDING.

saint raphael wine,

the best and purest of french tonics.

a dessert wine of exquisite flavor,

endorsed by physicians throughout the u. s.

bluthenthal and bickart "b. & b."

distributors, atlanta.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For House of Representatives.

TO THE VOTERS OF FULTON COUNTY.—In an interview some two months ago announcing my candidacy for re-election to the legislature, I stated, if I entered the race, it would be impossible for me, because of the demands of my business, to devote the requisite time to a personal canvass of the county. Since that announcement was made, nearly three months ago, I have been almost continually absent from Atlanta. I only returned to the city today, after an absence of three weeks, and am compelled to leave again tomorrow. Nothing but the most imperative and immediate demands of my business would compel me to leave Atlanta at this time and prevent my personal solicitation of the support of the voters of this county.

In the emergency which confronts me therefore, I can but appeal in this manner to my friends and those who approved of my course in the last legislature to give me their votes and influence. I can only refer to my record in the last house as indicating what Fulton county may expect of me if I am honored by re-election. Respectfully, CLARENCE KNOWLES.

Atlanta, Ga., April 4, 1898.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate to represent Fulton county in the next session of the legislature of this state, subject to the democratic primary April 21st. MORRIS BRANDON.

I announce myself a candidate for representative in the next general assembly and will be profoundly grateful for the support of the people. Subject to primary, April 21st. JOHN CLAY SMITH.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the house of representatives, subject to primary to be held on April 21st. J. H. BOOZER.

I am a candidate for representative from Fulton county, subject to the democratic primary of April 21st, and will gratefully appreciate the votes of my friends and the public. ED M. DURANT.

I announce myself as a candidate for representative from Fulton county, subject to the primary to be held April 21st. JOHN M. SLATON.

For Congress.

I hereby announce my candidacy to represent the people of the fifth congressional district in the fifty-sixth congress on the Chicago platform. I promise if elected to give attention to every matter pertaining to their interests in a business-like way. I refer the people of this district, in which I have lived for thirty-eight years, to my public and private record in forwarding the interests of those whom I have represented. Yours to command, CHARLES I. BRANAN.

For County Commissioner.

I am a candidate for re-election as county commissioner, subject to primary April 21st. FORREST ADAIR.

I announce myself as a candidate for county commissioner, subject to the democratic primary April 21st. If elected, will serve the people of the county to my best ability. My efforts will be in the direction of lower taxation by an economical and business-like administration of the county affairs. W. C. SANDERS.

For County Commissioner—Walter R. Brown is announced as a candidate for re-election for county commissioner.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for county commissioner for Fulton county, subject to the action of the democratic executive committee. The law requires one of the commissioners to be elected from the country, whose residence is outside of any corporate town. This is the place for which I am a candidate, and most respectfully ask the support of the voters of the entire county. B. F. WALKER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of county commissioner from the city subject to the primary on April 21st. I respectfully ask the public to support me and promise faithful service if elected. EDWARD C. PETERS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for county commissioner from the country, subject to the democratic primary to be held April 21st, next.

I favor as low a rate of taxation as the needs of the county will permit, and the exercise of economical and business methods in the administration of the county's affairs. CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself as a candidate for the office of county treasurer of Fulton county, subject to the democratic primary. If elected will give my entire attention to the affairs of the office and conduct it in a business-like and careful manner. GEO. J. DALLAS.

I am a candidate for re-election to the office of county treasurer. My friends will please kindly nominate me for the office at the democratic primary. C. M. PAYNE.

As heretofore announced, I am a candidate for county treasurer and will greatly appreciate the votes of Fulton's democracy at primary, April 21st. The time is short, preventing me from seeing every voter, but shall be in the race to the finish. (D. V.) MARK W. JOHNSON.

For Clerk Superior Court.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for clerk of the superior court of Fulton county, subject to the democratic primary of April 21, 1898. G. H. TANNER.

For City Marshal.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of city marshal, subject to the city democratic primary.

If elected, my entire time and attention will be given to serving the public to their entire satisfaction. Very respectfully,

J. J. TOLBERT.

T. J. HOWELL, Deputy.

CORONER.

To the Voters of Fulton County—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for coroner, subject to democratic primary April 21st. BOB BRUCE.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABITS treated on a guarantee. No pay till cured. Address B. H. VEAL, Mgr., Lithia Spring Opium Cure Co., Lock Box 3, Austell, Ga.

Kodaks For Rent.

Films and plates developed and finished for the amateur. Retouching and finishing for the trade. J. B. McCLEERY, 414 Norcross Building. Atlanta.

FLANAGAN'S HAIR AND WHISKERS GONE

Delilah Act Performed by a Colored Tonsorial Artist.

WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION

Riotous Hair and Fierce Whiskers Are Ruthlessly Clipped Away.

FELLOW PRISONERS EVEN DIDN'T KNOW HIM

The Job Cost $1—Disposition of the Proceeds—How the Noted Murderer Now Looks.

EDWARD FLANAGAN, the double murderer, is a changed man. He has not changed morally or even mentally, as is known, but the wonderful change that has been wrought is in his physiognomy.

The great mass of brown curls which clustered in riotous profusion about his head and the wild confusion of whiskers have all disappeared. Once again he looks like the handsome young man, and he no longer presents the appearance of a maniac.

This wonderful transformation was produced by a pair of scissors and a razor. Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock a negro barber arrived at the county jail and with scissors and razor removed the maniacal hirsute attachments on head and face.

Flanagan at first objected to the operation, but he was finally induced to submit and he took a seat in a chair and crossed his hands like a lamb led to the shearing.

The barber tried to comb the hair so as to begin a cutting on an intelligible basis, but it was so tangled and matted that he was forced to give up the job and go to shearing as best he could.

As the scissors clipped away, great locks of hair, like cow-tail fringes in cockleburr time, fell upon the prison floor. Once or twice Flanagan heaved a deep sigh as he saw his hair falling about him.

Never before since his arrest for the murder of Mrs. Allen and Miss Ruth Slack at Poplar Spring had Flanagan had either his hair cut or his whiskers shaved. On New Year's eve of 1896, he was locked up for the double murder and then began the fight on the ground of insanity. The prisoner's terrible head of hair and his untamed, bushy whiskers had much to do with his appearance as a madman. On several occasions some sort of effort was made to get his hair and whiskers removed, but not until yesterday was the work accomplished.

After the tangled hair had been cut off with the scissors the clippers were used.

Then the scissors were passed through his whiskers and when they had been removed the razor finished the work.

The mustache was saved from the wreck, but this was trimmed and given a neat little twist by the barber.

Forgetting himself the barber yelled: "Brush! Next!"

And Flanagan rose from the chair, completely metamorphosed and $1 was paid by the county.

AT JUDGE ANDY'S MATINEE.

Judge Andy's first actor yesterday afternoon was a sham mourner, a fellow who had attempted to humbug the body politic by representing that his mother was a corpse at home.

The false mourner was Sam Martin, and Officer Weislogle stated that he found Sam begging funds to bury his dead mother. Sam was taken in custody and when an investigation was made his mother was found to be the liveliest corpse imaginable. Sam had in his possession $2 of funeral money he had begged.

"You are a pretty fellow," was Judge Andy's comment, "to be going around stealing money by lying about your old mother. I will just send you to the chaingang for thirty days."

Short on Fight.

With faces that looked like a Chinaman had been using them for writing tablets, John Falters and George Oaks presented themselves to answer for indulging in a rough and tumble fight.

It was a plain Georgia scrap with liquor for an incentive.

"Falters blacked your eye, didn't he, Oaks?" asked Judge Andy.

"Just take a glance at his eye," replied Oaks.

"I will fine you each $6 and costs," said Judge Andy.

"Judge," said Oaks with great earnestness, "if you will let us go into that room and fight it out I will take another $6."

"If you fight in that room," was the rejoinder, "I will put you in the chaingang for a month."

Hostilities were then declared off.

A Promiscuous Stabber.

Joe Liggins, an ugly negro with a neck like a sandhill crane, appeared to answer to the charge of stabbing Leonard Williams. Aftr Williams had told his story of how Liggins stuck a knife into him because he wouldn't treat to drinks, John Barnard arose from the audience and exclaimed:

"Judge Andy, that negro Liggins stabbed me night before last."

This made a double charge against the prisoner and showed the court that he was a "bad, bad man with a white-handled razor."

Liggins was placed under a $100 bond to answer in the city court for stabbing.

Got Reduced Rates.

"I am guilty, jedge," said Frank Hall, a negro who spends most of his time in the city stockade, "but dar am 'stenuating sarcumstances which will make yer honor bleeged to be light on me."

And the circumstances were that Frank had voluntarily cleaned up the police barracks. He was let off with a fine of $1 and costs for a plain drunk, being $2 cheaper than the regular price.

BOOKS CLOSE TOMORROW.

Citizens Must Register by Tomorrow as the Books Close for Primary on April 21st.

The registration books for the primary to be held April 21st will close tomorrow.

About 7,000 citizens will be registered for the primary, a larger number than was expected when the books were first opened. The candidates have been among their friends and persuaded a large number of them to go and register.

Tax Collector Stewart said yesterday that the lists were now being made up and would be ready for those who wished them in a short time. These lists will contain the names of those registering and entitled to vote.

Between 400 and 500 registered yesterday, which was the busiest day the clerks have had.

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.

Book sellers, stationers and general news dealers. apr3-tf

Dr. Boozer Did Not Speak.

Dr. J. H. Boozer, candidate for the legislature from Fulton, did not speak at the courthouse. His address was postponed, the date to be announced later.

WHEEL BROKE HIS NECK

A Mill Operative Meets with a Tragic Death.

A FLY WHEEL STRUCK HIM

The Blow Was on the Point of the Chin and He Was Instantly Killed. The Inquest.

Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock H. V. Young, an operative at the Fulton Bag and Cotton mills, met with an accident which resulted in his meeting instant death.

Young was a workman in the bleaching department. Shortly before 8 o'clock a pulley with which a fly wheel was connected broke. Young and another workman stopped the machinery for the purpose of repairing the break. The fly wheel is near the bleaching machine and is connected with it by a chain. On the wheel there are two arms which cross.

The other workman was oiling the pulley which had been repaired when the fly wheel suddenly started to revolve. There was a jerk, and looking down he saw Young lying upon the floor. When he reached his side he was dead.

It is thought Young attempted to remove the chain, and when stooping over to do so the wheel started and one of the arms struck him. He received a fearful blow on the point of the chin. His neck was broken by the blow and his face was lacerated.

The coroner held an inquest and rendered a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

The unfortunate man left four children, two of whom are operatives in the mill. He was about thirty-five years of age.

The funeral will occur this morning.

LEAGUERS TO GO TO MACON.

Many Prominent Atlantians Left Yesterday Afternoon for Their Annual Conference.

The "Epworth Special," carrying the Atlanta delegates to the Epworth League conference in Macon, left the city by the Central railroad yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

There were about 100 Leaguers on the train from the city and surrounding points, and as they passed out of the depot a hymn was started up and carried from car to car until the whole train had joined in the chorus.

Quite a number of delegates were taken on the special at Jonesboro, Griffin, Barnesville and Forsyth and by the time the train reached Macon the original number of Leaguers was increased to 200. The run was made by the Central in two hours and twenty minutes, the delegates reaching Macon at 5:20 o'clock.

A number of prominent Atlantians were on the "Epworth Special," and will attend the sessions of the conference that began last night in the Central City.

The last Epworth League conference was held in Atlanta, and judging by the number of delegates it brought to this city, Macon will have on this occasion nearly 2,000 members of the league to entertain.

The sessions of the conference will continue every afternoon and night until Sunday, when the members will adjourn sine die.

Rev. Sam Jones will be present and deliver an address before the conference. Other prominent men who are on the programme for speeches are Dr. S. A. Steele, Professor W. R. Webb, Dr. Alonzo Monk and Rev. W. F. Quillian.

The features of the conference will be the two sunrise prayer meetings to be held at Crump's park. They will be led by Miss Daisy Davies, of Atlanta, and Miss Emma Tucker, of LaGrange.

Prominent among those who left Atlanta yesterday afternoon on the "Epworth Special" are: Dr. W. F. Quillian, Dr. T. T. Christian, W. H. Preston, Willis King, E. M. Massengale, Miss Ruth Holcomb, Dr. H. K. Main, Miss Daisy Davies, Miss Disbrow, J. J. Alexander, Miss Eva Mote., Misses Pearl and Maggie Mitchell, Miss Mary Lin, Miss Elise Gerdine, Warren Roberts, T. P. Bell, district secretary South Atlanta district; D. C. Peacock, district secretary North Atlanta district; Miss Jennie Whitfield, Misses Balsdell, Dr. H. L. Edmundson, Miss Ava Stamps, Warren Roberts, Miss Pearl Evans, J. P. Shepherd, Major R. J. Guinn, D. E. Luther.

TALK TO ATLANTA WOMEN.

Mr. Crittenton Spoke to a Large Number of Them Yesterday.

A splendid talk was made by Mr. Crittenton yesterday afternoon to the ladies of Atlanta, a large number of whom were present to hear him.

His text was from John xv, 7, and the earnestness with which he handled it had a great effect upon his audience. He emphasized the fact strongly that unless a Christian's faith is strong and abiding against trials and temptation that his final triumph is not sure and certain. He exhorted his hearers to be firm in their belief and to cling to the Bible as the only salvation from the snares and difficulties of this life.

Mr. Crittenton spoke to one of the largest audiences last evening he has had since his arrival in Atlanta.

Thirty-five people came forward at the conclusion of the service to express their willingness and desire to lead a new life and the evangelist prayed an earnest and touching prayer for them all. Mr. Crittenton continues to do a splendid work at every meeting and his presence is being felt more and more in every part of the city. His text last night was from Isaiah xxi and part of the eleventh verse: 'Watchman what of the night."

He told his hearers in a vivid manner the story of Saul's conversion and the way in which he became consecrated to the work of God and drew from it a strong and profitable lesson for all present.

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To the People of Fulton County.

To the People of Fulton County—Mr. W. C. Sanders, long of the firm of S. M. Inman & Co., and now of the firm of Sanders, Swann & Co., is a candidate for commissioner of roads and revenues of Fulton county, as will appear from his announcement in the papers. It is not always that our citizens have the opportunity of selecting as the guardian of their interests in so important a trust a representative business man. It is often given as an excuse by our best citizens that they have not the time to accept public office. The office of county commissioner should be purely a business one, and the best interests of the taxpayers will be subserved by electing such a man as W. C. Sanders. AN OPPRESSED TAXPAYER.

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MEETINGS.

The annual conclave of Couer de Lion commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, will be held in its asylum, corner of Pryor and Hunter streets, at 7:30 o'clock this (Good Friday) evening. Officers will be elected to serve the ensuing Templar year. The finance committee will make its annual report. Refreshments will be served during the evening. Knights Templar of good standing are courteously invited.

H. M. ROBINSON, Commander.

Z. B. MOON, Recorder.

NEW MILITARY JOB MADE FOR GEORGIA

Adjutant General Brown Gets an Assistant.

THE BOARD SO RECOMMENDS

Governor Atkinson May Appoint Mr. W. G. Obear.

A MILITARY MAN IS NEEDED

Captain Brown's Duties Are Too Heavy Since the Illness of Brigadier General Kell.

CAPTAIN OSCAR BROWN, acting adjutant general of the state of Georgia, is to have an assistant to help him in his duties of looking after the state troops and keeping the military affairs of the state in shape.

Mr. William G. Obear will in all probability get the position, for nearly all the members of the state military advisory board have signed a petition asking for his appointment. The advisory board at its session here this week decided upon the creation of an office to be known as a clerkship to the assistant adjutant general. The board fixed the salary at $1,000 and recommended Governor Atkinson to make the appointment at once.

Governor Atkinson is adverse to making the office, as it would prove prejudicial to Mr. Hatchett, a very creditable and faithful clerk, who now holds the place, but who draws his salary as watchman. Mr. Hatchett while a competent clerk, is unacquainted with military technique and detail, and this fact makes it necessary to make a change, so say the advisory board members.

Twice before the state advisory board has requested Governor Atkinson to make the change, but for good reasons the governor refused to do so. Now that they have again requested a change it is very likely that the governor will consent to appoint the clerk which has been asked for by the board. The governor said yesterday that he would certainly do what is best for the military of the state.

"I will say this," said he; "I will not make the change unless the advisory board contends for it. If it urges that a man familiar with military tactics and work be appointed, I will have to consider the matter. I regret to make a change, but I understand that a man is needed who can look after the military work and let Captain Brown get out in the field to inspect the militia."

The advisory board is unanimous in its demand for a change and the members will persist in the effort to secure the appointment of a military man. They have no objection to Mr. Hatchett, who, they say, is a good man, but not fitted for the peculiar duties required of the assistant to the adjutant general. Since Adjutant General Kell's serious illness has confined him to his room, Captain Brown has been acting as adjutant general, and his duties in this capacity, together with his regular duties, have kept him busy all the time and he has had little or no opportunity to do inspection work. Then at this particular juncture, when the war prospects are said to be good, Captain Brown is crowded with work, and an assistant is almost an absolute necessity.

Governor Atkinson has dismissed the committee of the advisory board and the members have gone home. The governor is still considering the recommendations of the board, but has not decided to act upon any one of the recommendations. He says that Georgia should wait until events determine the proper course for this state to pursue in the matter of preparing for war. He does not see the necessity for unseemly haste, but thinks it wise to wait and find what we will have to do and whether or not there will arise any necessity for putting the state troops on a war footing. One thing is certain, the governor will not recall the sub-board of the advisory board for the purpose of having it co-operate with him in the purchase of supplies and equipments unless he should think it necessary that Georgia prepare, and at this time he does not believe it necessary.

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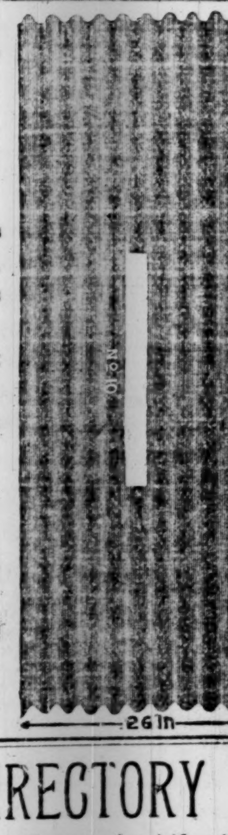

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